

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development



Management's Discussion & Analysis and Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements March 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

March 31, 2020

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) reflects the results of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (IBRD's) financial performance for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2020 (FY20 YTD). This document should be read in conjunction with IBRD's Financial Statements and MD&A for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (FY19). IBRD undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements. For information relating to IBRD's development operations' results and corporate performance, refer to the World Bank Corporate Scorecard and Sustainability Review.

Box 1: Selected Financial Data

In millions of U.S. dollars, except ratios which are in percentages

	As of and for the nine months ended March 31,		As of and for the fiscal years ended June 30,			
	2020	2019	2019	2018	2017	2016
Lending Highlights (Section III)						
Commitments ^a	\$ 12,893	\$ 10,248	\$ 23,191	\$ 23,002	\$ 22,611	\$ 29,729
Gross disbursements ^b	12,260	11,794	20,182	17,389	17,861	22,532
Net disbursements ^b	5,101	4,312	10,091	5,638	8,731	13,197
Reported Basis (Section III)						
Income Statement						
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers	\$ (340)	\$ (338)	\$ (338)	\$ (178)	\$ (497)	\$ (705)
Net (loss) income	(156)	482	505	698	(237)	495
Balance Sheet						
Total assets ^c	\$ 286,015	\$ 270,763	\$ 283,031	\$ 263,800	\$ 258,648	\$ 231,408
Net investment portfolio	79,159	75,279	81,127	73,492	71,667	51,760
Net loans outstanding	195,630	186,390	192,752	183,588	177,422	167,643
Borrowing portfolio	228,432	218,255	228,763	213,652	207,144	178,231
Key Management Indicators						
Allocable Income (Section III)	\$ 989	\$ 888	\$ 1,190	\$ 1,161	\$ 795	\$ 593
Usable Equity ^{d, e} (Section IV)	\$ 45,543	\$ 43,430	\$ 45,360	\$ 43,518	\$ 41,720	\$ 39,424
Equity-to-loans Ratio ^e (Section IV)	22.7%	22.5%	22.8%	22.9%	22.8%	22.7%

a. Amounts include guarantee commitments and guarantee facilities that have been approved by the Executive Directors (referred to as "the Board" in this document).

b. Amounts include transactions with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and loan origination fees.

c. Effective June 30, 2019, derivatives are presented net by counterparty, after cash collateral received and the presentation of the prior periods has been aligned for comparability. (For further details, see Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies in the Notes to the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019).

d. Excludes amounts associated with unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios, net and related cumulative translation adjustments.

e. Ratio is computed using usable equity and excludes the respective periods' income. Full fiscal year usable equity includes proposed transfer to the General Reserve.

Section I: Executive Summary

With its many years of experience and its depth of knowledge in the international development area, IBRD plays a key role in achieving the World Bank Group's (WBG¹) goal of helping countries achieve better development outcomes. IBRD contributes to the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by providing countries with investments, advisory services and analytical support. IBRD and its affiliated organizations seek to help countries achieve improvements in growth, job creation, poverty reduction, governance, the environment, climate adaptation and resilience, human capital, infrastructure and debt transparency.

In October 2018, the Board of Governors (the Governors) approved a General Capital Increase (GCI) and a Selective Capital Increase (SCI). The GCI and SCI are part of an agreed-upon capital package that includes institutional and financial reforms designed to ensure IBRD's long-term financial sustainability. The package provides support for priorities such as crisis preparedness, prevention and management; situations of fragility, conflict and violence (FCV); climate change; gender equality; knowledge and convening; and regional integration. The capital increases will result in additional subscribed capital of up to \$60.1 billion, with \$7.5 billion of paid-in capital and \$52.6 billion of callable capital, over a five-year period up to September 2023.

To meet its development goals, the WBG is increasing its focus on country programs in order to improve growth and development outcomes. Support is being expanded for countries at lower levels of income, and fragile and conflict-affected states.

In March 2020, in response to the global outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and to support

global public goods, as part of a WBG package, IBRD announced that it could deploy an estimated range of \$50-\$55 billion over the next 15 months to support member countries in their efforts to contain the pandemic and respond to its immediate health consequences as well as to address the social and economic effects. This amount was estimated in compliance with IBRD's Financial Sustainability Framework based on market conditions at that time. Given the continued uncertainty around the outbreak's full impact on markets, as well as on client needs, these estimates are subject to revisions. IBRD's operational response includes two phases, with the first focused on addressing the immediate health implications and the second focusing on the social and economic impact in member countries. The second phase includes three pillars of support: (i) protecting the poor and vulnerable; (ii) supporting businesses; and (iii) strengthening economic resilience and the speed of recovery. This includes up to \$2.7 billion of new financing approved by the Board in March 2020 to assist countries in their efforts to prevent, detect and respond to the rapid spread of COVID-19 as part of phase one of the response. Further financing for the remainder of the fiscal year and beyond will be reprioritized to achieve these efforts.

Financial Results and Portfolio Performance

The financial performance of IBRD reflects the impact of the measures put in place in previous years to increase its financial capacity and ensure its long-term financial sustainability.

¹ The other WBG institutions are the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Net Income and Allocable Income

IBRD had a net loss of \$156 million on a reported basis for the first nine months of FY20, compared with net income of \$482 million during the same period in FY19. The change from net income in FY19 YTD to a net loss in FY20 YTD was net unrealized mark-to-market losses on IBRD's non-trading portfolios. Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading portfolios introduce volatility to IBRD's reported net income. Given IBRD's intention to maintain its non-trading portfolio positions, unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses are not included in IBRD's allocable income - the income measure used for net income allocation decisions.

\$156 Million
Net Loss

IBRD's allocable income during the first nine months of FY20 was \$989 million, an increase of \$101 million from the same period in FY19. The increase was primarily due to higher net interest revenue during the first nine months of FY20 as compared with the same period in FY19 (See Section III).

\$989 Million
Allocable Income

Loans

IBRD's lending operations during the first nine months of FY20 resulted in \$12.9 billion of new loan commitments and \$12.3 billion of gross loan disbursements. Net loans outstanding were \$195.6 billion as of March 31, 2020 compared with \$192.8 billion as of June 30, 2019.

\$196 Billion
Net Loans Outstanding

Investments

IBRD's investment portfolio decreased by \$2 billion, from \$81.1 billion as of June 30, 2019 to \$79.2 billion as of March 31, 2020. Investments remain concentrated in the upper end of the credit spectrum, with 70% rated AA or above (see Table 8), reflecting IBRD's objective of principal protection and the resulting preference for high-quality investments.

\$79 Billion
Net Investment Portfolio

Borrowings

As of March 31, 2020, the borrowing portfolio totaled \$228.4 billion, \$0.3 billion below June 30, 2019. This decrease was mainly due to net medium-and long-term debt maturities during the period.

\$228 Billion
Borrowing Portfolio

Usable Equity

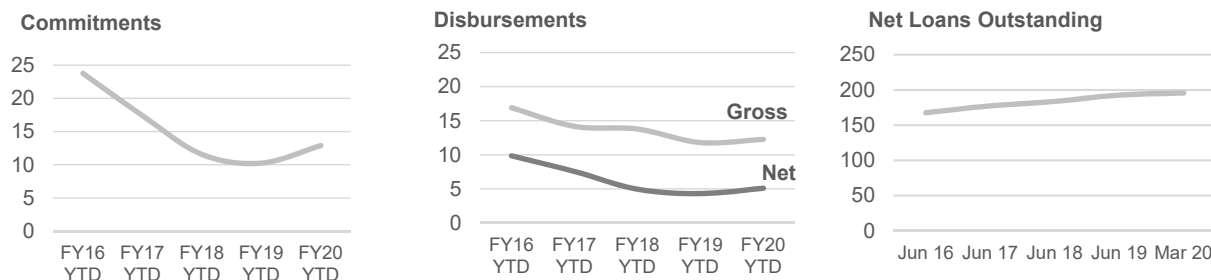
IBRD's usable equity has increased marginally compared with June 30, 2019. During the first nine months of FY20, IBRD received \$556 million of paid-in capital from subscriptions under the GCI and SCI, bringing the cumulative amounts received to \$1.2 billion.

\$46 Billion
Usable Equity

Key Performance Indicators

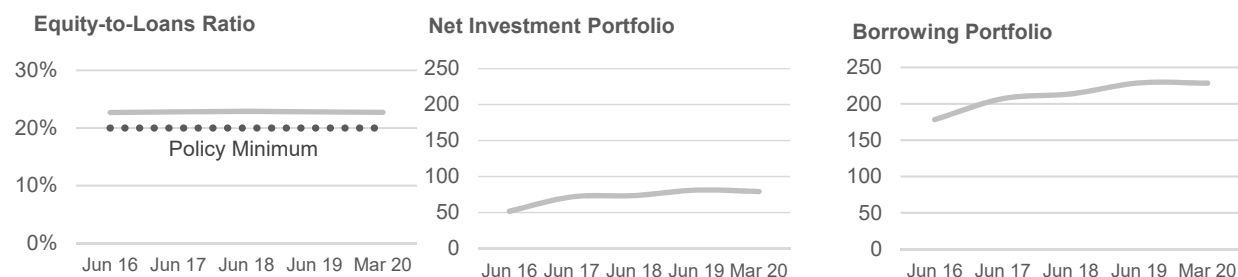
Lending – Lending commitments (including guarantees) were \$2.6 billion higher compared with the same period in FY19 (Table 4). During the first nine months of FY20, IBRD committed \$12.9 billion to help its borrowing member countries finance their development needs. The regions with the largest share of commitments were Latin America and the Caribbean with 25% and Europe and Central Asia with 21%. As of March 31, 2020, IBRD's net loans outstanding amounted to \$196 billion, an increase of \$2.9 billion from June 30, 2019.

In billions of U.S dollars



Capital Adequacy and Liquidity – The Equity-to-Loans ratio was 22.7% as of March 31, 2020, marginally lower compared with 22.8% as of June 30, 2019. IBRD continues to maintain high levels of liquidity in its investment portfolio to fund its liquidity needs, even under potential scenarios of severe market disruptions.

In billions of U.S dollars (except for ratio)



Financial Results – On a reported basis, IBRD had a net loss of \$156 million for the first nine months of FY20, compared with net income of \$482 million during the same period in FY19. The FY20 YTD net loss primarily reflects higher unrealized mark-to-market losses on the non-trading portfolios compared with the same period last year (See Table 1). IBRD's allocable income of \$989 million for the first nine months of FY20 was \$101 million higher compared with the same period in FY19.

In millions of U.S dollars – YTD



Section: II Overview

IBRD, an international organization owned by its 189 member countries, is one of the five institutions of the WBG. Each organization is legally and financially independent, with separate assets and liabilities. IBRD is not liable for the obligations of the other institutions.

IBRD is one of the largest Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) in the world and combines knowledge services and financing with global reach. IBRD's value derives from its ability to help eligible borrowing members address their development challenges and meet their rising demand for innovative products. IBRD provides loans, guarantees, and other financial products for development-focused projects and programs to creditworthy middle-income and low-income countries to support sustainable development. By operating across a full range of country clients, IBRD maintains a depth of development knowledge, uses its convening power to promote development and advance global public goods, and coordinates responses to regional and global challenges.

Member countries use IBRD's technical advice, analysis and convening power to develop or implement better policies, programs, and reforms that help sustain development over the long-term. The products delivered range from development data and knowledge-sharing workshops, to reports on key economic and social issues at the local, country, regional and global levels.

Financial Business Model

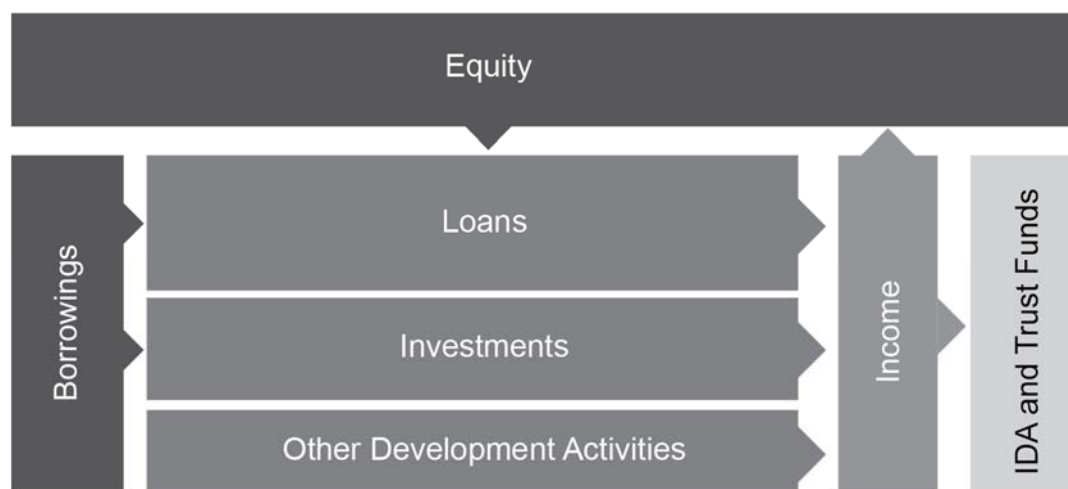
IBRD's objective is not to maximize profits, but to earn adequate income to ensure that it has the long-term financial capacity necessary to support its

development activities. IBRD seeks to generate sufficient revenue to finance its operations as well as to be able to set aside funds in reserves to strengthen its financial position. It also seeks to provide support to IDA and trust funds via income transfers for other developmental purposes.

IBRD's financial strength rests on the support it receives from its shareholders, and on its array of financial policies and practices. Shareholder support for IBRD is reflected in the capital backing it continues to receive from its members, and in the record of its borrowing member countries in meeting their debt service obligations to IBRD. Sound financial and risk management policies and practices have enabled IBRD to maintain its capital adequacy, diversify its funding sources, hold a portfolio of liquid investments to meet its financial commitments, and limit its risks, including credit and market risks.

IBRD offers its borrowers, in middle income and creditworthy low-income countries, long-term loans with maturities of up to 35 years. Borrowers may customize their repayment terms to meet their debt management or project needs, and loans are offered on fixed and variable terms in multiple currencies. However, borrowers have generally preferred loans denominated in U.S dollars and euros. IBRD also supports its borrowers by providing access to risk management tools such as derivative instruments, including currency and interest rate swaps and interest rate caps and collars.

Figure 1 illustrates IBRD's financial business model.

Figure 1: IBRD's Financial Business Model

To meet its development goals, IBRD intermediates funds for lending from the international capital markets. IBRD's loans are financed through its equity, and from borrowings raised in the capital markets. IBRD is rated triple-A by the major rating agencies and its bonds are viewed as high-quality securities by investors. IBRD's funding strategy is aimed at achieving the best long-term value on a sustainable basis for its borrowing members. This strategy has enabled IBRD to borrow at favorable market terms and pass the savings on to its borrowing members. IBRD's annual funding volumes vary from year to year, and funds raised are used to finance IBRD's development projects and programs in member countries. Funds not deployed for lending are maintained in IBRD's investment portfolio to supply liquidity for its operations.

IBRD uses derivatives to manage its exposure to various market risks from the above activities. These are used to align the interest and currency compositions of its assets (loan and investment trading portfolios) with those of its liabilities (borrowing portfolio), and to stabilize earnings on the portion of the loan portfolio funded by equity. See Section IV: Risk Management for additional details on how IBRD uses derivatives.

Management believes that these risk management strategies, taken together, effectively manage market risk in IBRD's operations from an economic perspective. These strategies entail the use of derivatives, which introduce volatility through unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the reported basis income statement (particularly given the

long-term nature of some of IBRD's assets and liabilities). Accordingly, Management makes decisions on income allocation without reference to unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on risk management instruments in the non-trading portfolios – see Basis of Reporting – Allocable Income.

Financial Performance

IBRD's primary sources of revenue are from loans and investments, both net of funding costs (see Figure 2). These revenues cover administrative expenses, provisions for losses on loans and other exposures² (LLP), as well as transfers to Reserves, Surplus, and for other development purposes including transfers to IDA.

In addition, other development activities generate non-interest revenue that is classified as *Revenue from externally funded activities*. These external funds include trust funds, reimbursable funds and revenues from fee-based services to member countries, which are primarily Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS), Externally Financed Outputs (EFO), and the Reserves Advisory Management Program (RAMP). Non-interest revenue from externally funded activities provides additional capacity to support the development needs of client countries.

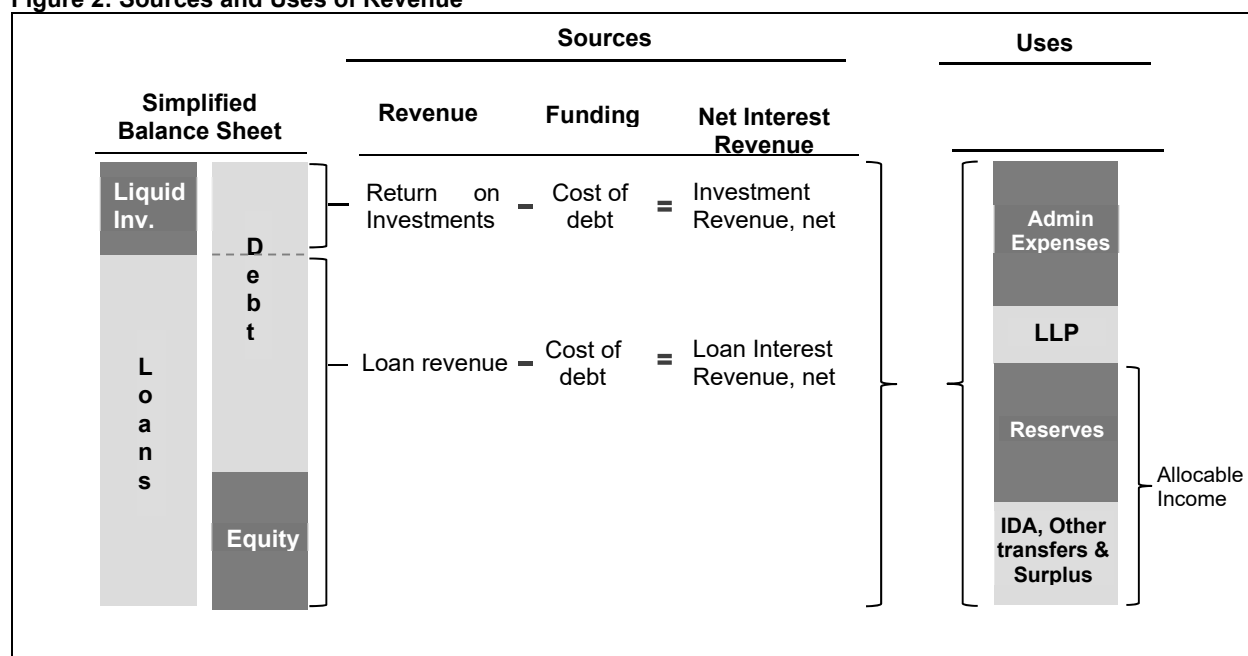
² Other exposures include Deferred Drawdown Options (DDO), irrevocable commitments, exposures to member countries' derivatives and guarantees.

In October 2018, the Governors approved a capital package consisting of a series of policy and financial measures designed to enhance IBRD’s financial capacity on a sustainable basis. The package included the following (See Section II in MD&A as of June 30, 2019 for more details).

- 1) a GCI and SCI that will provide up to \$7.5 billion in additional paid-in capital;
- 2) new loan pricing measures, which became effective from July 1, 2018;
- 3) an increase in the Single Borrower Limit (SBL) with differentiation based on per capita income;

- 4) continued efficiency measures and administrative simplification; and
- 5) a financial sustainability framework, under which management provides an update of the sustainable annual lending limit and the Board approves a crisis buffer, which enables IBRD to respond to crises. For FY20, the approved crisis buffer is \$10 billion, and the crisis buffer-Adjusted Sustainable Annual Lending Limit is \$28.1 billion.

Figure 2: Sources and Uses of Revenue



Basis of Reporting

Financial Statements

IBRD’s financial statements conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), referred to in this document as the “reported basis”. All financial instruments in the investment and borrowing portfolios and all other derivatives are reported at fair value, with changes in fair value reported in the Condensed Statement of Income, except for changes in IBRD’s own credit, which are reflected in Other Comprehensive Income. IBRD’s loans are reported at amortized cost, except for loans with embedded derivatives, if any, which are reported at fair value. Management uses the reported

net income as the basis for deriving allocable income, as discussed below.

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326)*. The ASU, along with its subsequent amendments, introduces a new credit loss methodology, the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) methodology. The update also requires additional credit risk measurement disclosures. IBRD will adopt the ASU on July 1, 2020. See Notes to the Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements, Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies.

Fair Value Results

IBRD presents all financial instruments at fair value in Section V of this document. The fair value of these instruments is affected by changes in market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates, and credit risk. Management uses fair value to assess the performance of the Investment-Trading portfolio; and to manage various market risks, including interest rate risk and commercial counterparty credit risk.

Allocable Income

IBRD's Articles of Agreement (the Articles) require that the Governors determine the allocation of income at the end of every fiscal year. Allocable income, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, is an internal management measure that reflects income available for allocation. IBRD defines allocable income as net income on a reported basis after certain adjustments that are approved by the Board at the end of each fiscal year. These adjustments primarily relate to unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses associated with its non-trading portfolios, as well as the expenses for Board of Governors-approved and other transfers, which primarily relate to the allocation of the prior year's net income.

See Financial Results Section (Section III) and Table 1 for details of the adjustments to reported net income required to calculate allocable income.

The volatility in IBRD's reported net income is primarily driven by the unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the derivative instruments in IBRD's non-trading portfolios: loans, borrowings, and other asset/liability management (ALM). IBRD's risk management strategy entails the use of derivatives to manage market risk. Derivatives are primarily used to align the interest rate and currency bases of its assets and liabilities. IBRD has elected not to designate any hedging relationships for accounting purposes. Rather, all derivative instruments are carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, with changes in fair values accounted for through the Statement of Income.

In line with its financial risk management policies, IBRD maintains non-trading portfolios (loans, borrowings, and derivative instruments in the other ALM). As a result, for non-trading portfolios, allocable income only includes amounts that have been realized.

For trading portfolios (investment portfolio), allocable income includes both realized and unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses.

Section III: Financial Results

Summary of Financial Results

The following is a discussion of the key drivers of IBRD's financial performance, including a reconciliation between IBRD's reported net income and allocable income.

Table 1: Condensed Statement of Income

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>For the nine months ended March 31,</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Interest revenue, net of borrowing expenses			
Loan interest revenue, net	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,634	\$ 14
Other ALM derivatives, net	68	(39)	107
Investment revenue, net ^a	82	81	1
Net interest revenue	\$ 1,798	\$ 1,676	\$ 122
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures, net	(81)	(65)	(16)
Net non-interest expenses (Table 6)	(902)	(827)	(75)
Net other revenue (Table 5)	(17)	76	(93)
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers	(340)	(338)	(2)
Non-functional currency translation adjustments, net	60	-	60
Unrealized mark-to-market gains/ (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net ^b	(674)	(40)	(634)
Net (loss) income	\$ (156)	\$ 482	\$ (638)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to allocable income:			
Pension ^c and other adjustments	191	28	163
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers	340	338	2
Non-functional currency translation adjustments, net	(60)	-	(60)
Unrealized mark-to-market gains/ (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net ^b	674	40	634
Allocable income	\$ 989	\$ 888	\$ 101

a. Amounts include unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on the Investments-Trading portfolio.

b. Adjusted to exclude amounts reclassified to realized gains (losses). See Table 15.

c. Adjustment to pension accounting expense to arrive at pension plan contributions. Pension plan contributions were \$167 million for FY20 YTD, and \$160 million for FY19 YTD.

IBRD's principal assets are its loans to member countries. These are financed by IBRD's equity and borrowings from the capital markets.

As of March 31, 2020, total assets increased by 1% from June 30, 2019. The increase was primarily driven by the increase in net loans outstanding and derivative assets, net, partially offset by the decrease in investments and due from banks.

Table 2: Condensed Balance Sheet

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>As of</i>	<i>March 31, 2020</i>	<i>June 30, 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Investments and due from banks	\$ 80,564	\$ 82,310	\$ (1,746)
Net loans outstanding	195,630	192,752	2,878
Derivative Assets, net	4,002	2,840	1,162
Other assets	5,819	5,129	690
Total Assets	\$ 286,015	\$ 283,031	\$ 2,984
Borrowings	230,977	230,180	797
Derivative Liabilities, net	2,536	3,053	(517)
Other liabilities	8,662	7,683	979
Equity	43,840	42,115	1,725
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 286,015	\$ 283,031	\$ 2,984

Net Income

On a reported basis, IBRD had a net loss of \$156 million for the first nine months of FY20 compared with net income of \$482 million during the same period in FY19. The net loss in FY20 YTD primarily reflects unrealized mark-to-market losses on the loan derivatives and borrowing portfolio, mainly driven by the decrease in interest rates during the period. (See Section V for more details). This was partially offset by the higher net interest revenue in the first nine months of FY20 as compared to same period last year. (See Table 1).

Results from Lending activities

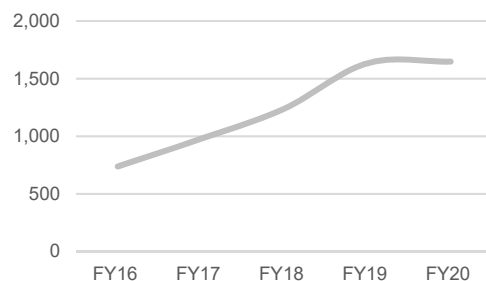
Loan Interest Revenue, net

IBRD's loans are financed through its equity, and borrowings raised in the capital markets. The lending rates for all of IBRD's loans are based on the underlying cost of the borrowings funding these loans.

For the first nine months of FY20, IBRD's net loan interest revenue was \$1,648 million, an increase of \$14 million compared with the same period in FY19 (Figure 3). The increase was driven by the higher lending volume during the period as well as the impact of the pricing measures previously adopted. With IBRD's pricing policy, whereby the cost of funding is passed on to borrowers, loan interest revenue, net, combined with the effect of IBRD's asset liability management practices, is largely unaffected by changes in short term interest rates.

Figure 3: Loan Interest Revenue, net

In millions of U.S. dollars, YTD

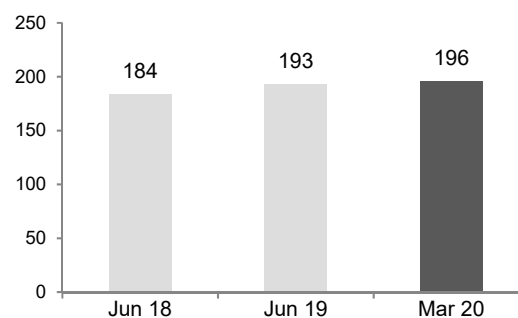


Loans

As of March 31, 2020, IBRD's net loans outstanding totaled \$196 billion (Table 2), 1.5% higher compared with June 30, 2019 (Figure 4). The increase was mainly attributable to positive net disbursements of \$5 billion, partially offset by \$2.1 billion of currency translation losses resulting from the 3.8% depreciation of the Euro against the U.S. dollar during the period. As of March 31, 2020, 81% of IBRD's total loans outstanding after derivatives were denominated in U.S. dollars, and 18% were denominated in Euro. For the regional presentation of loans outstanding, see Notes to Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements, Note D: Loans and other exposures, Table D6).

Figure 4: Net Loans Outstanding

In billions of U.S. dollars



Gross disbursements during the first nine months of FY20 were \$12.3 billion, 4% higher compared with the same period in FY19 (Table 3), primarily due to higher activity in Development Policy Financing (DPF) operations.

Commitments during the first nine months of FY20 were \$12.9 billion, 26% higher compared with the same period in FY19 (Table 4), primarily due to higher activity in Investment Project Financing (IPF) operations.

Table 3: Gross Disbursements by Region*In millions of U.S. dollars*

<i>For the nine months ended March 31,</i>	2020		2019		Variance
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	
Africa	\$ 706	6%	\$ 310	3%	\$ 396
East Asia and Pacific	2,539	20	3,016	25	(477)
Europe and Central Asia	2,301	19	1,740	15	561
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,800	31	3,423	29	377
Middle East and North Africa	1,557	13	2,254	19	(697)
South Asia	1,357	11	1,051	9	306
Total	\$ 12,260	100%	\$ 11,794	100%	\$ 466

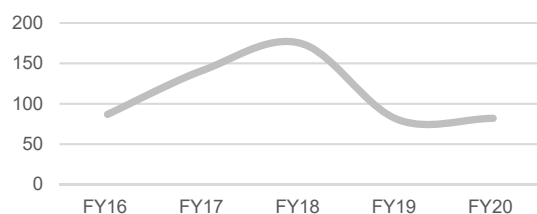
Table 4: Commitments by Region*In millions of U.S. dollars*

<i>For the nine months ended March 31,</i>	2020		2019		Variance
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	
Africa	\$ 1,425	11%	\$ 525	5%	\$ 900
East Asia and Pacific	1,686	13	1,200	12	486
Europe and Central Asia	2,768	21	1,452	14	1,316
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,251	25	2,350	23	901
Middle East and North Africa	1,738	14	2,000	19	(262)
South Asia	2,025	16	2,721	27	(696)
Total	\$ 12,893	100%	\$ 10,248	100%	\$ 2,645

Results from Investing Activities

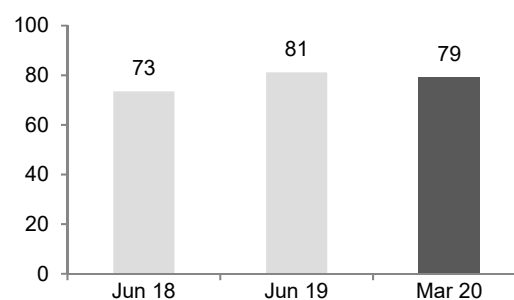
Net Investment Revenue

During the first nine months of FY20, IBRD's net investment revenue amounted to \$82 million and remained largely unchanged compared with the same period in FY19.

Figure 5: Net Investment Revenue*In millions of U.S. dollars, YTD*

Investment Portfolio

IBRD's net investment portfolio was \$79 billion as of March 31, 2020 (\$81 billion as of June 30, 2019). Of this amount, \$77 billion related to the liquid asset portfolio (\$79 billion as of June 30, 2019). See Notes to Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements, Note C: Investments. The decrease in the liquid asset portfolio is primarily due to the increase in net loan disbursements during the period.

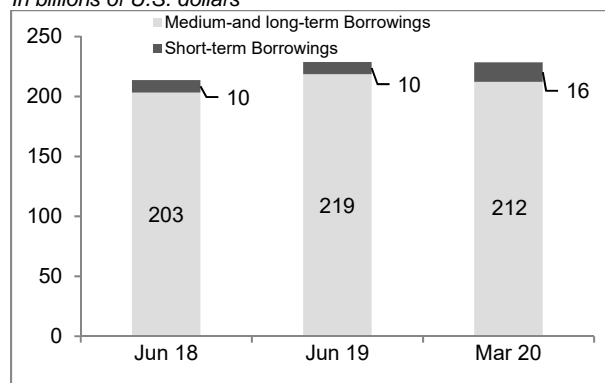
Figure 6: Net Investment Portfolio*In billions of U.S. dollars*

Results from Borrowing Activities

As of March 31, 2020, the borrowing portfolio totaled \$228 billion, a \$0.3 billion decrease compared with June 30, 2019 (See Notes to Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements, Note E: Borrowings). The decrease was primarily due to net maturities of medium-and long-term debt during the period. The medium-and long-term debt issuances of \$50.3 billion during the period were highly diversified with an average maturity of 5.1 years. The funds raised financed development lending operations and satisfied the liquidity requirements.

Figure 7: Borrowing Portfolio

In billions of U.S. dollars

**Table 5: Net Other Revenue**

In millions of U.S. dollars

For the nine months ended March 31,

	2020	2019	Variance
Loan commitment fees	\$ 85	\$ 80	\$ 5
Guarantee fees	11	14	(3)
Net Earnings from Post-Employment Benefit Plan (PEBP) and Post-Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund (PCRF)	(26)	13	(39)
PEF and PAF ^a	(111)	(31)	(80)
Others	24	*	24
Net other revenue (Table 1)	\$ (17)	\$ 76	\$ (93)

a. Amounts are fully offset by fair value changes in trades (facing counterparties) related to PEF and PAF, which are included in Unrealized mark-to market gains/(losses) on non-trading portfolios, net (Table 1).

Net Non-Interest Expenses

As shown in Table 6, IBRD's net non-interest expenses primarily comprise administrative expenses, net of revenue from externally-funded activities. IBRD/IDA's administrative budget is a single resource envelope that funds the combined work programs of IBRD and IDA. The allocation of net

Net Other Revenue

Net other revenue represents certain non-interest sources of revenue. Table 5 provides details on the composition of net other revenue, which was \$93 million lower in the first nine months of FY20, compared with the same period in FY19. The decrease was mainly due to the expenses for transactions associated with the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) and the Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF) as well as losses from PEBP assets for the period. This was partially offset by the return of unutilized funds previously contributed by IBRD to a recipient executed trust fund.

administrative expenses between IBRD and IDA is based on an agreed cost and revenue-sharing methodology, approved by their Boards, which is primarily driven by the relative level of lending, knowledge services, and other services between these two institutions. The administrative expenses shown in Table 6 include costs related to IBRD-executed trust funds and other externally funded activities.

Table 6: Net Non-Interest Expenses

In millions of U.S. dollars

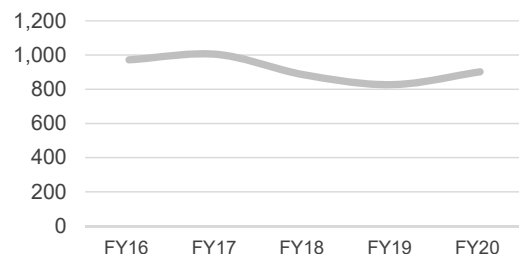
For the nine months ended March 31,

	2020	2019	Variance
Administrative and pension expenses			
Staff costs	\$ 696	\$ 709	\$ (13)
Travel	105	117	(12)
Consultant and contractual services	257	262	(5)
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	224	181	43
Communications and technology	36	36	-
Equipment and buildings	91	88	3
Other expenses	20	23	(3)
Total administrative and pension expenses	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,416	\$ 13
Grant making facilities	17	18	(1)
Revenue from externally funded activities			
Reimbursable revenue – IBRD executed trust funds	(330)	(414)	84
Other revenue	(214)	(193)	(21)
Total revenue from externally funded activities	\$ (544)	\$ (607)	\$ 63
Net non-interest expenses (Table 1)	\$ 902	\$ 827	\$ 75

Net non-interest expenses for the first nine months of FY20 increased compared with the same period last year. This primarily reflects lower revenue from externally funded activities and an increase in pension costs.

Figure 8: Net Non-Interest Expenses

In millions of U.S. dollars, YTD



Unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading Portfolios

These mainly relate to unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the loan, borrowing, and other ALM portfolios. Since these are non-trading portfolios, any unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses associated with these positions, are excluded from reported net income to arrive at allocable income. As a result, from a long-term financial sustainability perspective, income allocations are based on amounts that have been realized (except for the Investments-Trading portfolio, as previously discussed). For the

first nine months of FY20, \$674 million of net unrealized mark-to-market losses (\$40 million net unrealized mark-to-market losses for same period in FY19) were excluded from reported net income to arrive at allocable income (see Table 1).

Loan Portfolio

On a reported basis, all loans are reported at amortized cost, whereas the derivatives which convert the loans to variable-rate instruments are reported at fair value. As a result, while from an economic perspective, IBRD's loans after the effect of derivatives carry variable interest rates, and therefore have a low sensitivity to interest rates, this is not evident in the reported net income. To show the economic effect of its risk management policies, IBRD reflects its loans at fair value in the MD&A. See Section V for more details.

Borrowing Portfolio

On a reported basis, all of IBRD's borrowings and the related derivatives are at fair value, and, therefore, unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the borrowing related derivatives are correspondingly offset by unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the underlying borrowings, except for changes in IBRD's own credit.

Section IV: Risk Management

Risk Governance

IBRD's risk management processes and practices continually evolve to reflect changes in activities in response to market, credit, product, operational, and other developments. The Board, particularly Audit Committee (AC) members, periodically review trends in IBRD's risk profiles and performance, and any major developments in risk management policies and controls.

Management believes that effective risk management is critical for its overall operations. Accordingly, the risk management governance structure is designed to manage the principal risks IBRD assumes in its activities. It also supports Management in its oversight function, particularly in coordinating different aspects of risk management, and in connection with risks that are common across functional areas.

IBRD's financial and operational risk governance structure is built on the "three lines of defense" principle where:

- i. Business units are responsible for directly managing risks in their respective functional areas,
- ii. The Vice President and WBG Chief Risk Officer (CRO) provides direction, challenge, and oversight over financial and operational risk activities, and
- iii. Internal Audit provides independent oversight.

IBRD's risk management process comprises risk identification, assessment, response and risk monitoring and reporting. IBRD has policies and procedures under which risk owners and corporate functions are responsible for identifying, assessing, responding to, monitoring and reporting risks.

Risk Oversight and Coverage

The CRO has an overview of both financial and operational risks. These risks include (i) country credit risks in the core sovereign-lending business, (ii) market and counterparty risks, including liquidity risk, and (iii) operational risks relating to people, processes and systems. In addition, the CRO works closely with IFC, MIGA, and IDA's Management, to review, measure, aggregate, and report on risks, and share best practices across the WBG. The CRO also helps enhance cooperation between the entities and facilitates knowledge sharing in the risk management function.

The risk of IBRD's operations not meeting their development outcomes (development outcome risk) in IBRD's lending activities is monitored at the corporate level by Operations Policy and Country Services (OPCS). Where fraud and corruption risks may impact IBRD-financed projects, OPCS, the regions and practice groups, and the Integrity Vice Presidency jointly address such issues.

Management of IBRD's Risks

IBRD assumes financial risks in order to achieve its development and strategic objectives. IBRD's financial risk management framework is designed to enable and support the institution in achieving its goals in a financially sustainable manner. IBRD manages credit, market and operational risks for its financial activities, which include lending, borrowing and investing. The primary financial risk to IBRD is the country credit risk inherent in its loan portfolio. IBRD is also exposed to risks in its liquid asset and derivative portfolios, where the major risks are interest rate, exchange rate, commercial counterparty credit, and liquidity risks. IBRD's operational risk management framework is based on a structured and uniform approach to identify, assess and monitor key operational risks across business units.

In an effort to maximize IBRD's capacity to lend to member countries for development purposes, IBRD limits its exposure to market and counterparty credit risks. In addition, to ensure that the financial risks associated with its loans and other exposures do not exceed its risk-bearing capacity, IBRD uses a strategic capital adequacy framework as a key medium-term capital planning tool.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak

In light of COVID-19, IBRD faces additional credit, market and operational risks for its financial activities. IBRD continues to monitor the developments and to manage the risks associated with all its portfolios. IBRD's announced response to the outbreak was estimated within its existing financial, operational and risk management policies as well as prescribed limits, which have not been modified for this response to the outbreak, as described in Section I of the document.

The outbreak of the novel strain of Coronavirus (COVID-19), has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally, resulting in

an economic slowdown. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions.

As of March 31, 2020, IBRD has sufficient resources to meet its liquidity requirements and continues to have access to capital market resources, despite recent market volatility. The liquid asset portfolio was 116% of the Target Liquidity Level. IBRD experienced widening of its credit spreads relative to LIBOR, resulting in unrealized mark to market gains of \$1.6 billion on its borrowing portfolio, recorded in Other Comprehensive Income. In April 2020, IBRD raised \$15 billion, including the largest ever U.S. dollar benchmark of \$8 billion. IBRD continues to maintain a robust liquidity position and flexibility to access the necessary liquidity resources. Management remains vigilant in assessing funding needs in the medium and longer-term to manage the effect of severe market movements.

As of the reporting date, country credit risk and counterparty credit risk remain in line with the existing governance framework and established credit limits. The current loan loss provisions reflect IBRD's re-assessment of country risk ratings. The fair values of related financial instruments reflect counterparty credit risk in IBRD's portfolios. Developments in the market continue to be closely monitored and managed.

As of March 31, 2020, home-based work has been invoked in all IBRD offices throughout the world, with certain exceptions, in line with IBRD's Business Continuity Procedure. In addition, IBRD has adopted other prudent measures to ensure the health and safety of its employees, including imposing travel restrictions, rescheduling public events or holding them in virtual format. IBRD operations remain functional, even with these changes in working arrangements.

The duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects are difficult to predict at this time. The length and severity of these developments as well as the impact on the financial results and condition of IBRD in future periods cannot be reasonably estimated at this point in time. IBRD continues to monitor the situation closely and will continue to manage the associated risks within its existing financial, operational and risk management policies as well as prescribed limits.

Capital Adequacy

IBRD holds capital to cover the credit, market and operational risks inherent in its operating activities and financial assets. Country credit risk is the most substantive risk covered by IBRD's equity.

Table 7: Equity-to-Loans Ratio*In millions of U.S. dollars*

As of	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2019	Variance		
			Total	Due to Activities	Due to Translation Adjustments
Usable paid-in capital	\$ 16,811	\$ 16,346	\$ 465	\$ 563	\$ (98)
Special reserve	293	293	-	-	-
General reserve ^a	29,437	29,437	-	-	-
Cumulative translation adjustment ^b	(915)	(629)	(286)	-	(286)
Other adjustments	(83)	(87)	4	-	4
Equity (usable equity)	\$ 45,543	\$ 45,360	\$ 183	\$ 563	\$ (380)
Loans exposure	\$ 197,730	\$ 194,787	\$ 2,943	\$ 5,101	\$ (2,158)
Present value of guarantees	3,411	3,739	(328)	(254)	(74)
Effective but undisbursed DDOs	2,145	3,198	(1,053)	(1,062)	9
Related accumulated provisions	(1,720)	(1,655)	(65)	(81)	16
Deferred loan income	(462)	(461)	(1)	(5)	4
Other exposures	(713)	(907)	194	194	-
Loans (total exposure)	\$ 200,391	\$ 198,701	\$ 1,690	\$ 3,893	\$ (2,203)
Equity-to-Loans Ratio	22.7%	22.8%			

a. June 30, 2019 amount includes the transfer of \$831 million to the General Reserve, which was approved by IBRD's Executive Directors on August 8, 2019.

b. Excludes cumulative translation amounts associated with the unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses on non-trading portfolios, net.

IBRD's capital adequacy is the degree to which its equity is sufficient to withstand unexpected shocks. IBRD's Board monitors IBRD's capital adequacy within a strategic capital adequacy framework and uses the equity-to-loans ratio as a key indicator of capital adequacy. The framework seeks to ensure that IBRD's equity is aligned with the financial risk associated with its loan portfolio as well as other exposures over a medium-term capital-planning horizon.

As shown in Table 7, IBRD's equity-to-loans ratio marginally decreased to 22.7% as of March 31, 2020, from 22.8% as of June 30, 2019, and remained above the 20% minimum ratio under the strategic capital adequacy framework. In line with IBRD's currency management policy, exchange rate movements during the period did not have an impact on IBRD's equity-to-loans ratio. Under the currency management policy, to minimize exchange rate risk, IBRD matches its borrowing obligations in any one currency (after derivatives) with assets in the same currency. In addition, IBRD periodically undertakes currency conversions to align the currency composition of its equity with that of its outstanding loans, across major currencies.

Credit Risk

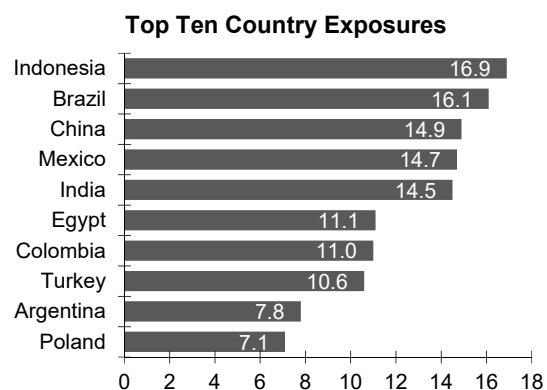
IBRD faces two types of credit risk: country credit risk and counterparty credit risk. Country credit risk is the risk of loss due to a country not meeting its contractual obligations, and counterparty credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to a counterparty not honoring its contractual obligations. IBRD is exposed to commercial as well as non-commercial counterparty credit risk.

Country Credit Risk

IBRD manages country credit risk by using individual country exposure limits and takes into account factors such as population size and the economic situation in the country. In addition, IBRD conducts stress tests of the effects of changes in market variables and of potential geopolitical events on its portfolio to complement its capital adequacy framework.

Portfolio Concentration Risk

Portfolio concentration risk, which arises when a small group of borrowers account for a large share of loans outstanding, is a key concern for IBRD. The ten countries with the highest exposures accounted for about 62% of IBRD's total exposure, as of March 31, 2020.

Figure 9: Country Exposures as of March 31, 2020*In billions of U.S. dollars*

Concentration risk is carefully managed, in part, by applying an exposure limit to a single borrowing country for the aggregate balance of loans outstanding, the present value of guarantees, the undisbursed portion of Deferred Drawdown Options (DDOs), and other eligible exposures that have become effective. Under the current guidelines, IBRD's exposure to a single borrowing country is restricted to the lower of an Equitable Access Limit (EAL) and the Single Borrower Limit (SBL).

A new Board-approved SBL framework became effective on July 1, 2018. The new framework reflects a dual-SBL system, which differentiates between countries below the Graduation Discussion Income (GDI) threshold and those above it. Under this system, for FY20 the SBL is \$21.5 billion for highly creditworthy countries below the GDI, and \$19.5 billion for highly creditworthy countries above the GDI.

Accumulated Provision on Loans and Other Exposures

IBRD records a provision to reflect the probable losses inherent in its loan portfolio and other exposures, including protection provided under the Exposure Exchange Agreement. For the first nine months of FY20, IBRD recorded a provision for losses on loans and other exposures of \$81 million, reflecting the impact of the change in exposure during the period.

As of March 31, 2020, IBRD's accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures was \$1,752

million, which was less than 1% of the underlying exposures, (\$1,688 million as of June 30, 2019, less than 1% of total exposures).

As of March 31, 2020, only 0.2% of IBRD's loans were in nonaccrual status, all related to Zimbabwe. During the first nine months of FY20, IBRD received a payment of \$1.5 million for overdue interest and principal from Zimbabwe (Nil for FY19 YTD). (See Notes to Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements, Note D: Loans and Other Exposures).

Counterparty Credit Risk

IBRD is exposed to commercial and non-commercial counterparty credit risk.

Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk

This is the normal risk that counterparties fail to meet their payment obligations under the terms of the contract or other financial instruments. Effective management of counterparty credit risk is vital to the success of IBRD's funding, investment, and asset/liability management activities. The monitoring and management of these risks is continuous as the market environment evolves.

As a result of IBRD's use of mark-to-market collateral arrangements for swap transactions, its residual commercial counterparty credit risk is concentrated in the investment portfolio, in instruments issued by sovereign governments and non-sovereign holdings (including Agencies, Asset Backed Securities, Corporates, and Time Deposits). IBRD's overall commercial counterparty credit exposure decreased by \$2.3 billion during the first nine months of FY20, to \$78.6 billion as of March 31, 2020, consistent with the decrease in the investment portfolio.

As shown in Table 8, the credit quality of IBRD's portfolio remains concentrated in the upper end of the credit spectrum, with 70% of the portfolio rated AA or above and the remainder predominantly rated A. The exposures with the AAA and AA rated counterparties primarily related to sovereign debt and time deposits. The A rated counterparties principally consisted of financial institutions (limited to short-term deposits and swaps) and sovereign debt.

Table 8: Commercial Credit Exposure, Net of Collateral Held, by Counterparty Rating

In millions of U.S. dollars

As of March 31, 2020

Counterparty Rating ^a	Investments		Net Derivative Exposure	Total Exposure	% of Total
	Sovereigns	Non-Sovereigns			
AAA	\$ 19,189	\$ 14,716	\$ -	\$ 33,905	43%
AA	108	20,142	496	20,746	27
A	15,344	8,255	243	23,842	30
BBB	-	30	-	30	*
BB or lower/unrated	40	4	*	44	*
Total	\$ 34,681	\$ 43,147	\$ 739	\$ 78,567	100%

As of June 30, 2019

Counterparty Rating ^a	Investments		Net Derivative Exposure	Total Exposure	% of Total
	Sovereigns	Non-Sovereigns			
AAA	\$ 12,130	\$ 11,548	\$ -	\$ 23,678	29%
AA	858	29,468	122	30,448	38
A	18,590	7,818	277	26,685	33
BBB	4	32	-	36	*
BB or lower/unrated	-	8	2	10	*
Total	\$ 31,582	\$ 48,874	\$ 401	\$ 80,857	100%

a. Average rating is calculated using available ratings from the three major rating agencies; however, if ratings are not available from each of the three rating agencies, IBRD uses the average of the ratings available from any of such rating agencies or a single rating if an instrument or issuer (as applicable) is rated by only one rating agency.

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million or percentage less than 0.5%.

Table 9: Non-Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk

In millions of U.S. dollars

Exposures as of March 31, 2020

Non-Commercial Counterparty	Instrument used	Purpose of derivative transaction	Notional	Net Exposure
Borrowing Member Countries	Derivatives	Assist borrowing member countries with managing risks	\$ 11,716	\$ 1,706
Affiliated Organization	Derivatives	Intermediation on behalf of IDA	3,144	-
Non-Affiliated Organization	Derivatives	Assist IFFIm with managing risks	1,889	438
			\$ 16,749	\$ 2,144

Non-Commercial Counterparty Credit Risk

In addition to its derivative transactions with commercial counterparties, IBRD offers derivative-intermediation services to borrowing member countries, as well as to affiliated and non-affiliated organizations, to help meet their development needs and fulfill their development mandates (See Table 9).

IBRD has a master derivatives agreement with the International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm), under which several transactions have been executed. IBRD has the right to call for collateral above an agreed specified threshold. As of March 31, 2020, IBRD had not exercised this right, but may do so under the existing terms of the agreement. Rather than calling for collateral, IBRD and IFFIm have agreed to manage IBRD's exposure by applying a risk management buffer to the gearing ratio limit. The gearing ratio limit represents the maximum amount of

IFFIm's net financial obligations less cash and liquid assets, as a percentage of the net present value of its financial assets.

Market Risk

IBRD is exposed to changes in interest and exchange rates, and it uses various strategies to minimize its exposure to market risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Under its current interest rate risk management strategy, IBRD seeks to match the interest rate sensitivity of its assets (loan and investment trading portfolios) with those of its liabilities (borrowing portfolio) by using derivatives, such as interest rate swaps. These derivatives effectively convert IBRD's financial assets and liabilities into variable-rate instruments. After considering the effects of these

derivatives, virtually the entire loan and borrowing portfolios are carried at variable interest rates.

IBRD faces three main sources of interest rate risk: the interest rate sensitivity of the income earned in a low interest rate environment, fixed-spread loans refinancing risk, and interest rate risk on the liquid asset portfolio.

Low Interest Rate Environment

Loans to borrowing countries

Under IBRD's loan agreements, if an interest rate formula yields a negative rate, the interest rate is fixed at zero.

Liquid Asset Portfolio

IBRD's existing guidelines allow for the investment in a wide variety of credit products in both developed and emerging market economies (see investment eligibility criteria). Low and negative fixed interest rates present a challenge for the investment of the liquid asset portfolio. However, even markets with negative rates can provide positive spread returns once the investment is swapped back into a U.S. dollar floating basis. In FY20, despite the low interest rate environment, IBRD was able to generate a positive return, net of funding costs on its liquid asset portfolio (see Table 1).

Fixed Spread Loan Refinancing Risk

Refinancing risk for funding fixed-spread loans relates to the potential impact of any future deterioration in IBRD's funding spread. IBRD does not match the maturity of its funding with that of its fixed spread loans as this would result in significantly higher financing costs for all loans. Instead, IBRD targets a shorter average funding maturity and manages the refinancing risk through two technical components of the fixed-spread loan pricing, both of which can be changed at Management's discretion:

- *Projected funding cost:* Management's best estimate of average funding costs over the life of the loan
- *Risk premium:* a charge for the risk that actual funding costs are higher than projected

Liquid Asset Portfolio Spread Exposure

The interest rate risk on IBRD's liquid asset portfolio, including the risk that the value of assets in the portfolio will fluctuate in response to changes in market interest rates, is managed within specified duration-mismatch limits. The liquid asset portfolio has spread exposure because IBRD holds instruments

other than the short-term bank deposits represented by the portfolios' London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) benchmark. These investments generally yield positive returns over the benchmark but can generate mark-to-market losses if their spreads relative to LIBOR widen.

Other Interest Rate Risks

Interest rate risk also arises from other variables, including differences in timing between the contractual maturities or re-pricing of IBRD's assets, liabilities, and derivative instruments. On variable-rate assets and liabilities, IBRD is exposed to timing mismatches between the re-set dates on its variable-rate receivables and payables. IBRD monitors these exposures and may execute overlay interest rate swaps to reduce sizable timing mismatches.

In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the regulator of LIBOR, announced that it will no longer compel panel banks to submit rates required to calculate LIBOR after December 31, 2021 and, therefore, market participants need to move to alternative reference rates because the availability of LIBOR after this date is not a certainty. This decision, although causing uncertainties and challenges, is aimed at increasing transparency in the financial system by better aligning reference rates with actual market transactions.

The transition of LIBOR presents both financial and operational risks to most financial institutions, including IBRD, and IBRD has been working to actively manage the transition. IBRD has formed a working group of subject matter experts from across institution to analyze the impact from multiple perspectives, including lending, funding, accounting, operations, information technology, and legal, and has prepared plans to ensure a smooth transition after LIBOR ceases to exist.

During FY20, IBRD completed an initial impact assessment of its exposure, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to LIBOR and has also met with various internal and external key stakeholders to discuss the important nature of the transition. Furthermore, IBRD's Executive Directors have endorsed an omnibus amendment process with borrowers for loan and financing agreements to address the replacement of LIBOR, allowing IBRD to maintain and preserve the pre-existing relationship between its funding costs and lending rates and maintain the principles of fairness and equivalence for any replacement reference rate. The planned contract amendments will bring the fallback provisions related to changes in the reference rate in the General Conditions into conformity with those applicable to the loans issued

after December 14, 2018. The new language permits IBRD to transition the interest rate to alternative reference rates when a suitable alternative is available, and it is appropriate to do so.

Going forward, IBRD will continue to work with key stakeholders, including internal subject matter experts, senior management, borrowers, industry groups and other market participants, to mitigate potential financial and operational risks to which IBRD is exposed and to ensure an orderly transition to alternative reference rates.

Exchange Rate Risk

IBRD holds its assets and liabilities mainly in U.S. dollars and euro. However, the reported levels of its assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the financial statements are affected by exchange rate movements in all the currencies in which IBRD transacts, relative to its reporting currency, the U.S. dollar. While IBRD's equity could be affected by exchange rate movements, IBRD's risk management policies work to minimize the exchange rate risk in its capital adequacy, by immunizing the equity-to-loans ratio against exchange rate movements.

To minimize exchange risk, IBRD matches its borrowing obligations in any one currency (after derivative activities) with assets in the same currency. In addition, IBRD undertakes periodic currency conversions to align the currency composition of its equity with that of its outstanding loans across major currencies. Together, these policies are designed to minimize the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the equity-to-loans ratio; thereby preserving IBRD's ability to absorb unexpected losses from arrears on loan repayments better, regardless of exchange movements. As a result, exchange rate movements during the period generally do not have an impact on the overall equity-to-loans ratio.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of IBRD's activities and in managing its financial position. It includes the risk of IBRD being unable to fund its portfolio of assets at appropriate maturities and rates, and the risk of being unable to liquidate a position in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

Under IBRD's liquidity management guidelines, aggregate liquid asset holdings are kept at or above a

specified Prudential Minimum to safeguard against cash flow interruptions.

The Target Liquidity Level represents twelve-months' coverage as calculated at the start of every fiscal year. The Prudential Minimum is defined as 80% of the Target Liquidity Level. The 150% maximum guideline (150% of Target Liquidity Level) applies to the portfolio and it continues to function as a guideline rather than a hard ceiling. See Table 10.

Table 10: Liquidity Levels for FY20

	<i>In billions of U.S. dollars</i>	<i>% Of Target Liquidity Level</i>
Target Liquidity Level	66.0	
Guideline Maximum Liquidity Level	99.0	150%
Prudential Minimum Liquidity Level	52.8	80%
Liquid Asset Portfolio as of March 31, 2020	76.8	116%

The FY20 Target Liquidity Level is set at \$66 billion (\$56 billion for FY19). As of March 31, 2020, the liquid asset portfolio was 116% of the Target Liquidity Level. The increased Target Liquidity Level reflects the higher projected debt service and loan disbursements for FY20.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of financial loss, or damage to IBRD's reputation resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

IBRD recognizes the importance of operational risk management activities, which are embedded in its financial operations. As part of its business activities, IBRD is exposed to a range of operational risks including physical security and staff health and safety, data and cyber security, business continuity, and third-party vendor risks. IBRD's approach to identifying and managing operational risk includes a dedicated program for these risks and a robust process that includes assessing and prioritizing operational risks, monitoring and reporting relevant key risk indicators, aggregating and analyzing internal and external events, and identifying emerging risks that may affect business units and developing risk response and mitigating actions.

Section V: Fair Value Analysis

An important element in achieving IBRD's financial goals is its ability to minimize the cost of borrowing from capital markets for lending to member countries by using financial instruments, including derivatives. The fair value of these financial instruments is affected by changes in the market environment such as interest rates, exchange rates and credit risk. Fair value is used mainly to assess the performance of the investment trading portfolio, and to manage certain market risks, including interest rate and commercial credit risk for derivative counterparties.

Fair Value Results

Fair value results on a comprehensive basis include the fair value changes reflected in the reported basis results relating to instruments at fair value in the investment and borrowing portfolios, and all other derivatives. The results also include changes in the fair value of loans carried at amortized cost, and changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (AOCL). As non-financial assets and liabilities are not reflected at fair value, IBRD's equity is not intended to reflect fair value.

Credit and Debit Valuation Adjustments

Most outstanding derivative positions are transacted over-the-counter, and therefore, valued using internally-developed valuation models. For commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IBRD has a net exposure (net receivable position), IBRD calculates a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) to reflect credit risk (IBRD's non-commercial counterparty exposure mainly arises from derivative-intermediation activities on behalf of borrowing member countries and IFFIm, see Table 9). For net derivative positions with commercial and non-commercial counterparties where IBRD is in a net payable position, IBRD calculates a Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) to reflect its own credit risk.

IBRD also calculates a DVA for changes in the fair value of financial liabilities measured under the fair value option that are attributable to instrument-specific credit risk (own credit).

Table 11: Summary of Fair Value Adjustments on Non-Trading Portfolios^a

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Gains (losses) for the nine months ended March 31,</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Borrowing portfolio	\$ 1,303	\$ 538
Loan portfolio	(624)	(229)
Other ALM portfolio	1,108	580
Client operations portfolio	27	12
Total	\$ 1,814	\$ 901

a. See Table 14 for reconciliation to the fair value comprehensive basis net income.

As of March 31, 2020, IBRD's Condensed Balance Sheet included a DVA of \$2,249 million in AOCL, associated with the changes in its own credit for financial liabilities measured under the fair value option (borrowings). The DVA includes \$1,544 million of unrealized mark-to-market gains resulting mainly from the widening of IBRD's credit spreads relative to LIBOR during the first nine months of FY20.

The CVA is calculated using the fair value of the derivative contracts, net of collateral received under credit support agreements, and the probability of counterparty default based on the Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spreads and, where applicable, proxy CDS spreads. IBRD does not currently hedge this exposure. The DVA calculation is generally consistent with the CVA methodology and incorporates IBRD's own credit spread as observed through the CDS market. As of March 31, 2020, IBRD's Condensed Balance Sheet included a CVA and a DVA, on outstanding derivatives, of \$35 million and \$27 million, respectively.

Effect of Interest and Credit

After the effect of derivatives, virtually the entire loan and borrowing portfolios for IBRD carry variable interest rates. Therefore, the sensitivity of these portfolios to interest rate movements, after the effect of derivatives, is low, resulting in relatively small interest rate-related unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses in income (

Table 12).

The changes in fair value for financial instruments in IBRD's non-trading portfolios resulted in net unrealized mark-to-market gains of \$1,814 million for the first nine months of FY20. See Table 11 and Table 15 for details.

Table 12: Effect of Interest Rates and Credit on IBRD's Fair Value Income*In millions of U.S. dollars**As of March 31, 2020*

	<i>Interest Rate Effect on Fair Value Income</i>		<i>Credit Effect on Fair Value Income</i>	
		<i>Sensitivity^{a,c}</i>		<i>Sensitivity^{b,c}</i>
Borrowing portfolio	\$	5	\$	76
Loan portfolio		(15)		(32)
Other ALM portfolio		(15)		(*)
Investment portfolio		(1)		(4)
Total (losses)/gains	\$	(26)	\$	40

*a. After the effects of derivatives.**b. Excludes CVA and DVA on derivatives.**c. Amount represents dollar change in fair value corresponding to a one basis-point parallel upward shift in interest rates /credit spreads.*** Sensitivity is marginal.***Borrowing Portfolio**

For the first nine months of FY20, IBRD's unrealized mark-to-market gains on the borrowing portfolio totaled \$1,303 million, of which \$254 million was reflected on the Condensed Statement of Income, and \$1,557 million of unrealized mark-to-market gains in Other Comprehensive Income. The \$254 million of net unrealized mark-to-market losses are mainly due to the impact from the decrease in interest rates on bonds during the period. The \$1,557 million of unrealized mark-to-market gains represents the changes in IBRD's own credit relative to LIBOR in the first nine months of FY20. As shown in

Table 12, the dollar value change corresponding to a one basis-point upward parallel shift in interest rates on IBRD's own credit relative to LIBOR is about \$76 million of unrealized mark-to-market gains.

Loan Portfolio

IBRD's unrealized mark-to-market losses on the loan portfolio for the first nine months of FY20 totaled \$624 million. This was mainly driven by unrealized mark-to-market losses of \$1,555 million on the loan-related derivatives, primarily reflecting the downward movement in interest rates during the period partially offset by the unrealized mark-to-market gains of \$945 million on the loans during the period. As shown in

Table 12, the dollar value change corresponding to a one-basis-point upward parallel shift in CDS rates on the loan portfolio is about \$32 million of unrealized mark-to-market losses. See June 30, 2019 MD&A for a detailed discussion on how the credit risk of each portfolio is managed.

Other ALM Portfolio

For the first nine months of FY20, IBRD experienced \$1,108 million of net unrealized mark-to-market gains on the other ALM portfolio. This was mainly driven by the downward movement in interest rates during the period. As measured by duration, the interest rate sensitivity of IBRD's equity was approximately 3.7 years as of March 31, 2020.

As shown in

Table 12, on a fair value basis, if interest rates increased by one basis-point across markets, IBRD would experience a net unrealized mark-to-market loss of approximately \$15 million for the other ALM portfolio as of March 31, 2020.

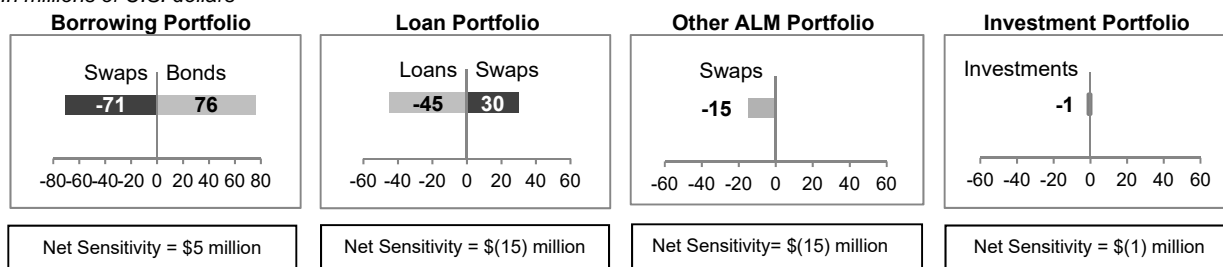
Figure 10 provides a breakdown of the overall sensitivity to interest rates of the borrowing, loan, other ALM, and investment portfolios. The sensitivity of these portfolios to interest rate movements, after the effect of derivatives, is low, resulting in relatively small interest rate-related unrealized mark-to-market gains/losses in reported net income. For example, for the borrowing portfolio, a one basis-point increase in interest rates would result in net unrealized mark-to-market gains of \$76 million on the bonds. These would be offset by net unrealized mark-to-market losses of \$71 million on the related swaps, resulting in net unrealized mark-to-market gains of \$5 million for the portfolio.

Tables 13 to 15 provide a reconciliation from the reported basis to the fair value basis for both the Condensed Balance Sheet and Condensed Statement of Income.

Figure 10: Sensitivity to Interest Rates as of March 31, 2020

(Dollar change in fair value corresponding to a one-basis-point upward parallel shift in interest rates)

In millions of U.S. dollars

**Table 13: Condensed Balance Sheet on a Fair Value Basis**

In millions of U.S. dollars

	As of March 31, 2020			As of June 30, 2019		
	Reported Basis	Adjustments	Fair Value Basis	Reported Basis	Adjustments	Fair Value Basis
Due from banks	\$ 1,579	\$ -	\$ 1,579	\$ 895	\$ -	\$ 895
Investments	78,985	-	78,985	81,415	-	81,415
Net loans outstanding	195,630	5,543	201,173	192,752	4,615	197,367
Derivative Assets, net	4,002	-	4,002	2,840	-	2,840
Other assets	5,819	-	5,819	5,129	-	5,129
Total assets	\$ 286,015	\$ 5,543	\$ 291,558	\$ 283,031	\$ 4,615	\$ 287,646
Borrowings	\$ 230,977	\$ 7	\$ 230,984	\$ 230,180	\$ 8	\$ 230,188
Derivative Liabilities, net	2,536	-	2,536	3,053	-	3,053
Other liabilities	8,662	-	8,662	7,683	-	7,683
Total liabilities	242,175	7	242,182	240,916	8	240,924
Paid-in capital	17,617	-	17,617	17,061	-	17,061
Retained earnings and other equity	26,223	5,536	31,759	25,054	4,607	29,661
Total equity	43,840	5,536	49,376	42,115	4,607	46,722
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 286,015	\$ 5,543	\$ 291,558	\$ 283,031	\$ 4,615	\$ 287,646

Table 14: Reconciliation from Net Income to Net Income on a Fair Value Comprehensive Basis

In millions of U.S. dollars

For the nine months ended March 31,

	2020	2019	Variance
Net (loss) income from Table 1	\$ (156)	\$ 482	\$ (638)
Fair value adjustment on loans ^a	945	533	412
Changes to AOCL:			
Currency translation adjustments	(287)	(256)	(31)
Others	148	86	62
Net Change in DVA on Fair Value option elected liabilities	1,544	400	1,144
Net income on fair value comprehensive basis	\$ 2,194	\$ 1,245	\$ 949

a. Amount has been adjusted to exclude the provision for losses on loans and other exposures: \$81 million – March 31, 2020, and \$65 million for March 31, 2019, respectively.

Table 15: Fair Value Adjustments, net on non-trading portfolios*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>For the nine months ended March 31, 2020</i>				
	<i>Unrealized gains (losses)^a</i>	<i>Realized gains (losses)</i>	<i>Fair Value Adjustment from Table 14</i>	<i>Other Adjustments</i>	<i>Total from Table 11</i>
Borrowing portfolio ^b	\$ (254)	\$ 11	\$ -	\$ 1,546 ^d	\$ 1,303
Loan portfolio ^c	(1,555)	(14)	945	-	(624)
Other ALM portfolio	1,108	-	-	-	1,108
Client operations portfolio	27	-	-	-	27
Total	\$ (674)	\$ (3)	\$ 945	\$ 1,546	\$ 1,814

	<i>For the nine months ended March 31, 2019</i>				
	<i>Unrealized gains (losses)^a</i>	<i>Realized gains (losses)</i>	<i>Fair Value Adjustment from Table 14</i>	<i>Other Adjustments</i>	<i>Total from Table 11</i>
Borrowing portfolio ^b	\$ 131	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 403 ^d	\$ 538
Loan portfolio ^c	(763)	1	533	-	(229)
Other ALM portfolio	580	-	-	-	580
Client operations portfolio	12	-	-	-	12
Total	\$ (40)	\$ 5	\$ 533	\$ 403	\$ 901

a. Excludes amounts reclassified to realized mark-to-market gains (losses).

b. Includes related derivatives.

c. Comprises derivatives on loans.

d. Amount primarily represents the change in fair value due to the change in IBRD's own credit risk for financial liabilities measured under the fair value option, included in the Condensed Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

Section VI: Governance

Senior Management Changes

On July 12, 2019, Anshula Kant was appointed as the new Managing Director and WBG Chief Financial Officer. Her appointment became effective on October 7, 2019.

Kristalina Georgieva retired as WBG Chief Executive Officer. Effective October 1, 2019, Axel van

Trotsenburg was appointed as World Bank Managing Director, Operations.

On January 9, 2020, Mari Pangestu was appointed as World Bank Managing Director, Development Policy and Partnerships. Her appointment was effective March 1, 2020.

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

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March 31, 2020

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CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>March 31, 2020</i> <i>(Unaudited)</i>	<i>June 30, 2019</i> <i>(Unaudited)</i>
Assets		
Due from banks—Notes C and K		
Unrestricted cash	\$ 1,455	\$ 777
Restricted cash	124	118
	<u>1,579</u>	<u>895</u>
Investments-Trading (including securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements of \$8 million—March 31, 2020; \$10 million—June 30, 2019)—Notes C and K	78,598	81,247
Securities purchased under resale agreements—Notes C and K	387	168
Derivative assets, net—Notes C, F and K	4,002	2,840
Loans outstanding—Notes D, I and K		
Total loans	262,533	262,612
Less undisbursed balance	<u>(64,803)</u>	<u>(67,825)</u>
Loans outstanding	197,730	194,787
Less:		
Accumulated provision for loan losses	(1,638)	(1,574)
Deferred loan income	<u>(462)</u>	<u>(461)</u>
Net loans outstanding	<u>195,630</u>	<u>192,752</u>
Other assets—Notes C, D, E and I	<u>5,819</u>	<u>5,129</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 286,015</u>	<u>\$ 283,031</u>

	<i>March 31, 2020</i> <i>(Unaudited)</i>	<i>June 30, 2019</i> <i>(Unaudited)</i>
Liabilities		
Borrowings—Notes E and K	\$ 230,977	\$ 230,180
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received—Notes C and K	15	10
Derivative liabilities, net—Notes C, F and K	2,536	3,053
Other liabilities—Notes C, D and I	8,647	7,673
Total liabilities	<u>242,175</u>	<u>240,916</u>
Equity		
Capital stock—Note B		
Authorized (2,783,873 shares—March 31, 2020, and June 30, 2019)		
Subscribed (2,360,251 shares—March 31, 2020, and 2,320,659 shares—June 30, 2019)	284,729	279,953
Less uncalled portion of subscriptions	<u>(267,112)</u>	<u>(262,892)</u>
Paid-in capital	17,617	17,061
Nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing demand obligations on account of subscribed capital	(370)	(382)
Receivable amounts to maintain value of currency holdings	(189)	(292)
Deferred amounts to maintain value of currency holdings	(186)	24
Retained earnings (see Condensed Statement of Changes in Retained Earnings and Note G)	28,651	28,807
Accumulated other comprehensive loss—Note J	<u>(1,683)</u>	<u>(3,103)</u>
Total equity	<u>43,840</u>	<u>42,115</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 286,015</u>	<u>\$ 283,031</u>

The Notes to Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	Three Months Ended March 31, (Unaudited)		Nine Months Ended March 31, (Unaudited)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net interest revenue				
Interest revenue				
Loans, net—Note D	\$ 1,116	\$ 1,327	\$ 3,626	\$ 3,810
Investments-Trading, net	304	394	1,059	1,063
Other asset/liability management derivatives, net	53	(19)	68	(39)
Other, net	(135)	4	(90)	(9)
Borrowing expenses, net—Note E	(897)	(1,241)	(3,085)	(3,513)
Interest revenue, net of borrowing expenses	<u>441</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>1,578</u>	<u>1,312</u>
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures—Note D	(49)	(13)	(79)	(63)
Non-interest revenue				
Revenue from externally funded activities—Note I	193	215	544	607
Commitment charges—Note D	29	27	85	80
Other	8	9	50	28
Total	<u>230</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>679</u>	<u>715</u>
Non-interest expenses				
Administrative—Notes A, H and I	(490)	(494)	(1,470)	(1,461)
Pension—Note H	13	15	41	45
Contributions to special programs	-	(2)	(17)	(18)
Other	(7)	(6)	(17)	(17)
Total	<u>(484)</u>	<u>(487)</u>	<u>(1,463)</u>	<u>(1,451)</u>
Board of Governors-approved and other transfers—Note G	-	-	(340)	(338)
Non-functional currency translation adjustments, net	44	-	60	-
Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on Investments-Trading portfolio, net—Notes F and K	(60)	130	86	342
Unrealized mark-to-market losses on non-trading portfolios, net—Notes D, E, F and K	<u>(722)</u>	<u>(223)</u>	<u>(677)</u>	<u>(35)</u>
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (600)</u>	<u>\$ 123</u>	<u>\$ (156)</u>	<u>\$ 482</u>

The Notes to Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Three Months Ended</i> <i>March 31, (Unaudited)</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i> <i>March 31, (Unaudited)</i>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net (loss) income	\$ (600)	\$ 123	\$ (156)	\$ 482
Other comprehensive income—Note J				
Reclassification to net income:				
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial losses	43	22	129	65
Amortization of unrecognized prior service costs	5	6	17	18
Other	-	-	-	1
Net Change in Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) on Fair Value option elected liabilities	1,708	(94)	1,544	400
Currency translation adjustment	<u>(180)</u>	<u>(120)</u>	<u>(270)</u>	<u>(242)</u>
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>1,576</u>	<u>(186)</u>	<u>1,420</u>	<u>242</u>
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 976</u>	<u>\$ (63)</u>	<u>\$ 1,264</u>	<u>\$ 724</u>

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Nine Months Ended March 31,</i> <i>(Unaudited)</i>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Retained earnings at beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 28,807	\$ 28,457
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle—Notes A, G and J	-	(155)
Net (loss) income for the period	<u>(156)</u>	<u>482</u>
Retained earnings at end of the period	<u>\$ 28,651</u>	<u>\$ 28,784</u>

The Notes to Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars

	Nine Months Ended March 31, (Unaudited)	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from investing activities		
Loans		
Disbursements	\$ (12,231)	\$ (11,765)
Principal repayments	6,908	7,158
Principal prepayments	251	324
Loan origination fees received	9	10
Net derivatives-loans	29	27
Other investing activities, net	(211)	(102)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(5,245)</u>	<u>(4,348)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Medium and long-term borrowings		
New issues	50,052	32,209
Retirements	(52,641)	(25,571)
Short-term borrowings (original maturities greater than 90 days)		
New issues	18,240	10,860
Retirements	(17,477)	(6,941)
Net short-term borrowings (original maturities less than 90 days)	5,098	(4,322)
Net derivatives-borrowings	(1,220)	(1,368)
Capital subscriptions	556	235
Other capital transactions, net	1	3
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>2,609</u>	<u>5,105</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) income	(156)	482
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Unrealized mark-to-market losses on non-trading portfolios, net	677	35
Non-functional currency translation adjustments, net	(60)	-
Depreciation and amortization	698	660
Provision for losses on loans and other exposures	79	63
Changes in:		
Investment portfolio	2,590	(1,674)
Other assets and liabilities	(465)	(125)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>3,363</u>	<u>(559)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on unrestricted and restricted cash	<u>(43)</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Net increase in unrestricted and restricted cash—Note A	684	190
Unrestricted and restricted cash at beginning of the fiscal year	895	619
Unrestricted and restricted cash at end of the period	<u>\$ 1,579</u>	<u>\$ 809</u>
Supplemental disclosure		
(Decrease) increase in ending balances resulting from exchange rate fluctuations		
Loans outstanding	\$ (2,158)	\$ (1,483)
Investment portfolio	14	(16)
Borrowing portfolio	(1,040)	(1,031)
Capitalized loan origination fees included in total loans	29	30
Interest paid on borrowing portfolio	3,338	3,123

The Notes to Condensed Quarterly Financial Statements are an integral part of these Statements.

NOTES TO CONDENSED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND RELATED POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

These unaudited condensed quarterly financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the June 30, 2019, audited financial statements and notes included therein. The condensed comparative information that has been derived from the June 30, 2019, audited financial statements has not been audited. In the opinion of management, the condensed quarterly financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of IBRD's financial position and results of operations in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed quarterly financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting periods. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making those estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates. Areas in which significant estimates have been made include, but are not limited to, the provision for losses on loans and other exposures, valuation of certain instruments carried at fair value, and valuation of pension and other postretirement plan-related liabilities. The results of operations for the first nine months of the current fiscal year are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the full year.

Certain reclassifications of the prior year's information have been made to conform with the current year's presentation.

Beginning from the quarter ended September 30, 2019, all fair value disclosures relating to financial instruments are included in Note K.

Accounting and Reporting Developments

Accounting standards evaluated:

In February 2016, the FASB issued *ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842)*. The ASU and its subsequent amendments require that a lessee recognizes on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities that arise from all leases with a lease term of more than twelve months. The recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows by the lessee will primarily depend on the classification of the lease as finance or operating. The accounting applied by a lessor remains largely unchanged, with some targeted improvements. IBRD adopted the ASUs in the quarter ended September 30, 2019, using the modified retrospective method of adoption without restating prior periods. IBRD elected the practical expedients permitted by the standard not to reassess the following: the lease classification of existing leases, whether existing contracts contain a lease, and the treatment of initial direct costs on existing leases. Upon adoption, IBRD recorded a lease liability of \$469 million in Other liabilities and a right of use asset of \$486 million in Other assets.

In June 2018, the FASB issued *ASU 2018-8, Not-For-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*. The ASU, which applies to all entities that receive or make contributions, clarifies and improves current guidance about whether a transfer of assets should be accounted for as a contribution or an exchange transaction, and provides additional guidance about how to determine whether a contribution is conditional. The portion of the ASU applicable to contributions received became effective from the quarter ended September 30, 2018, while the portion of the ASU applicable to contributions made became effective from the quarter ended September 30, 2019. The adoption of this ASU had no impact on IBRD's financial statements.

Accounting standards under evaluation:

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The ASU and its subsequent amendments introduce a new model for the accounting of credit losses on loans and other financial assets measured at amortized cost. Current U.S. GAAP requires an “incurred loss” methodology for recognizing credit losses. The new model, referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) model, requires an entity to estimate the credit losses expected over the life of an exposure, considering historical information, current information, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Additionally, the ASUs require enhanced disclosures about credit quality and significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses. For IBRD, the ASUs will be effective from the quarter ending September 30, 2020. Upon adoption, IBRD will record a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

IBRD continues to develop and test credit loss models for in scope exposures (primarily loans), validate data inputs, and refine relevant policies, systems and controls that will be required to implement CECL. Management plans to execute two parallel runs prior to implementation. Based on work completed to date and current assumptions, the change in the accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures including new items in scope due to CECL calculated based on current conditions and expected forecasts of future conditions as of March 31, 2020, is estimated to range from a decrease of 20% to an increase of 5% compared with the current methodology. The expected impact is mainly driven by the forecast future interest rate in the methodology, which have declined to historically low levels in the context of the global pandemic. The extent of the actual impact of adoption of this ASU on IBRD’s financial statements may vary and will depend on, among other things, the economic environment, the completion of the credit loss models, policies, assumptions and other management judgments, and the size of credit exposures held by IBRD on the date of adoption.

In August 2018, the FASB issued the following three ASUs. IBRD is currently evaluating the impact of these ASUs on its financial statements.

ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) – Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*, which amends certain disclosure requirements of ASC 820. The guidance will be effective for IBRD from the quarter ending September 30, 2020.

ASU 2018-14, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans – General (Subtopic 715-20): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans*, which amends ASC 715 disclosure requirements related to defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans for annual periods. The guidance will be effective for IBRD from the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

ASU 2018-15, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract*, which amends ASC 350-40. The guidance will be effective for IBRD from the quarter ending September 30, 2020.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04 - *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*. The ASU provides temporary optional expedients and exceptions to the US GAAP guidance on contract modifications and hedge accounting to ease the financial reporting burden of the expected market transition from LIBOR and other interbank offered rates. To be eligible for the optional expedients, modifications of contractual terms that change (or have the potential to change) the amount or timing of contractual cash flows must be related to replacement of a reference rate. The ASU can be applied as of the beginning of the interim period that includes March 12, 2020 or any date thereafter. The relief is temporary and is only available through December 31, 2022. IBRD is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact of the ASU on its financial statements.

NOTE B—CAPITAL STOCK

The following table provides a summary of changes in IBRD's authorized and subscribed shares:

Table B1: IBRD's shares

	<u>Authorized shares</u>	<u>Subscribed shares</u>
As of June 30, 2018	2,307,600	2,277,364
General Capital Increase/Selective Capital Increase (GCI/SCI)	476,273	43,295
As of June 30, 2019	2,783,873	2,320,659
GCI/SCI	-	39,592
As of March 31, 2020	<u>2,783,873</u>	<u>2,360,251</u>

The following table provides a summary of the changes in subscribed capital, uncalled portion of subscriptions, and paid-in capital:

Table B2: IBRD's capital

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<u>Subscribed capital</u>	<u>Uncalled portion of subscriptions</u>	<u>Paid-in capital</u>
As of June 30, 2018	\$ 274,730	\$ (258,274)	\$ 16,456
GCI/SCI	5,223	(4,618)	605
As of June 30, 2019	279,953	(262,892)	17,061
GCI/SCI	4,776	(4,220)	556
As of March 31, 2020	<u>\$ 284,729</u>	<u>\$ (267,112)</u>	<u>\$ 17,617</u>

The uncalled portion of subscriptions is subject to call only when required to meet the obligations incurred by IBRD as a result of borrowings or guaranteeing loans.

In October 2018, IBRD's Board of Governors approved two resolutions that increased IBRD's authorized capital. The total increase in authorized capital was \$57.5 billion, of which, \$27.8 billion and \$29.7 billion relate to the GCI and SCI, respectively. Under the terms of the 2018 GCI and SCI, paid-in capital is expected to increase by up to \$7.5 billion over a five-year period ending September 2023.

NOTE C—INVESTMENTS

As of March 31, 2020, IBRD's investments included the liquid asset portfolio, and holdings relating to the Advance Market Commitment for Pneumococcal Vaccines Initiative (AMC), the Post Employment Benefit Plan (PEBP), and the Post Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund (PCRF) which is used to smooth IBRD's contributions to the pension plan.

The composition of IBRD's net investment portfolio was as follows:

Table C1: Net investment portfolio composition

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<u>March 31, 2020</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Net Investment Portfolio		
Liquid asset portfolio	\$ 76,817	\$ 78,900
AMC holdings	236	252
PEBP holdings	1,674	1,605
PCRF holdings	432	370
Total	<u>\$ 79,159</u>	<u>\$ 81,127</u>

Investments held by IBRD are designated as trading and are carried at fair value, or at face value which approximates fair value. As of March 31, 2020, Investments were mainly comprised of government and agency obligations (57%), and time deposits (38%), with all instruments classified as Level 1 or Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. As of March 31, 2020, the largest holdings of Investments—Trading from a single counterparty were Japanese Government instruments (17%) and US Treasuries (13%). Over 99% of IBRD's investments as of March 31, 2020 were rated A and above, by a major rating agency.

A summary of IBRD's Investments-Trading is as follows:

Table C2: Investments-Trading composition

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<u>March 31, 2020</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Alternative investments ^a	\$ 566	\$ 436
Asset Backed Securities (ABS)	2,974	3,730
Equity securities ^b	603	724
Government and agency obligations	44,799	37,279
Time deposits	29,656	39,078
Total	<u>\$ 78,598</u>	<u>\$ 81,247</u>

a. Comprised of investments in hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds, related to PEBP holdings, at Net Asset Value (NAV).

b. Includes \$364 million of investments in commingled funds at NAV, related to PEBP holdings (\$409 million—June 30, 2019).

IBRD manages its investments on a net portfolio basis. The following table summarizes IBRD's net portfolio position:

Table C3: Net investment portfolio position

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<u>March 31, 2020</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Investments-Trading	<u>\$ 78,598</u>	<u>\$ 81,247</u>
Securities purchased under resale agreements	387	168
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received^a	(991)	(341)
Derivative assets		
Currency swaps and forward contracts	615	156
Interest rate swaps	83	43
Other	17	1
Total	<u>715</u>	<u>200</u>
Derivative liabilities		
Currency swaps and forward contracts	(188)	(647)
Interest rate swaps	(211)	(72)
Other	(5)	(1)
Total	<u>(404)</u>	<u>(720)</u>
Cash held in investment portfolio^b	1,224	626
Receivable from investment securities traded and other assets^c	358	67
Payable for investment securities purchased^d	(728)	(120)
Net investment portfolio	<u>\$ 79,159</u>	<u>\$ 81,127</u>

a. Includes \$982 million of cash collateral received from counterparties under derivative agreements (\$331 million—June 30, 2019).

b. This amount is included in Unrestricted cash under Due from banks on the Condensed Balance Sheet.

c. This amount is included in Other assets on the Condensed Balance Sheet.

d. Reported in Other liabilities on the Condensed Balance Sheet and include \$134 million of liabilities related to PCRFR (\$114 million—June 30, 2019), and \$161 million of liabilities related to short sales (Nil—June 30, 2019).

IBRD uses derivative instruments to manage currency and interest rate risks in the investment portfolio. For details, see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

The following table summarizes the currency composition and average repricing of IBRD's net investment portfolio:

Table C4: Net investment portfolio currency composition

In millions of U.S. dollars

Currency	March 31, 2020		June 30, 2019	
	Carrying Value	Weighted average repricing (years) ^a	Carrying Value	Weighted average repricing (years) ^a
U.S. dollar	\$ 77,557	0.18	\$ 80,451	0.22
Others	1,602	0.52	676	0.47
Total	\$ 79,159	0.18	\$ 81,127	0.22

a. The weighted average repricing represents the remaining period to the contractual repricing or maturity date, whichever is earlier, weighted by the carrying value of instruments. This indicates the average length of time for which interest rates are fixed. Equity securities are not subject to repricing.

Commercial Credit Risk

For the purpose of risk management, IBRD is party to a variety of financial transactions, certain of which involve elements of credit risk. Credit risk exposure represents the maximum potential loss due to possible non-performance by obligors and counterparties under the terms of the contracts. For all securities, IBRD limits trading to a list of authorized dealers and counterparties. In addition, IBRD receives collateral in connection with resale agreements as well as swap agreements. This collateral serves to mitigate IBRD's exposure to credit risk.

Swap Agreements: Credit risk is mitigated through the application of eligibility criteria and volume limits for transactions with individual counterparties and through the use of mark-to-market collateral arrangements for swap transactions. IBRD may require collateral in the form of cash or other approved liquid securities from individual counterparties in order to mitigate its credit exposure.

IBRD has entered into master derivative agreements which contain legally enforceable close-out netting provisions. These agreements may further reduce the gross credit risk exposure related to the swaps. Credit risk with financial assets subject to a master derivatives arrangement is further reduced under these agreements to the extent that payments and receipts with the counterparty are netted at settlement. The reduction in exposure as a result of these netting provisions can vary due to the impact of changes in market conditions on existing and new transactions. The extent of the reduction in exposure may therefore change substantially within a short period of time following the balance sheet date. For more information on netting and offsetting provisions see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

The following is a summary of the collateral received by IBRD in relation to swap transactions:

Table C5: Collateral received

In millions of U.S. dollars

	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2019
Collateral received		
Cash	\$ 982	\$ 331
Securities	1,323	985
Total collateral received	\$ 2,305	\$ 1,316
Collateral permitted to be repledged	\$ 2,305	\$ 1,316
Amount of collateral repledged	-	-
Amount of Cash Collateral invested	\$ 214	\$ 129

Securities Lending: IBRD may engage in securities lending and repurchases, against adequate collateral, as well as securities borrowing and reverse repurchases (resales) of government and agency obligations, corporate bonds and ABS. These transactions have been conducted under legally enforceable master netting arrangements, which allow IBRD to reduce its gross credit exposure related to these transactions. For balance sheet presentation purposes, IBRD presents its securities lending and repurchases, as well as resales, on a gross basis. As of March 31, 2020 and June 30, 2019 there were no amounts that could potentially be offset as a result of legally enforceable master netting arrangements.

Securities lending and repurchase agreements expose IBRD to several risks, including counterparty risk, reinvestment risk, and risk of a collateral gap (increase or decrease in the fair value of collateral pledged). IBRD has procedures in place to ensure that trading activity and balances under these agreements are below predefined counterparty and maturity limits, and to actively manage net counterparty exposure, after collateral, through daily mark-to-market. Whenever the collateral pledged by IBRD related to its borrowings under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements declines in value, the transaction is re-priced as appropriate by returning cash or pledging additional collateral.

The following is a summary of the carrying amount of the securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements, and the related liabilities:

Table C6: Amounts related to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<u>March 31, 2020</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<i>Financial Statement Presentation</i>
Securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	\$ 8	\$ 10	Included under Investments-Trading on the Condensed Balance Sheet.
Liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	\$ 8	\$ 10	Included under Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lent under securities lending agreements, and payable for cash collateral received, on the Condensed Balance Sheet.

Transfers of securities by IBRD to counterparties are not accounted for as sales as the accounting criteria for the treatment as a sale have not been met. Counterparties are permitted to repledge these securities until the repurchase date.

As of March 31, 2020 and June 30, 2019 there were no liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements that had not settled.

The following tables present the disaggregation of the gross obligation by class of collateral pledged, and the remaining contractual maturities for repurchase or securities lending agreements that are accounted for as secured borrowings:

Tables C7: Composition of liabilities related to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<u>As of March 31, 2020</u>		
	<i>Remaining contractual maturity of the agreements</i>		
	<u>Overnight and continuous</u>	<u>Up to 30 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
Repurchase or securities lending agreements			
Government and agency obligations	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ 6
Equity securities	2	-	2
Total liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

Tables C7.1

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<u>As of June 30, 2019</u>		
	<i>Remaining contractual maturity of the agreements</i>		
	<u>Overnight and continuous</u>	<u>Up to 30 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
Repurchase or securities lending agreements			
Government and agency obligations	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 7
Equity securities	3	-	3
Total liabilities relating to securities transferred under repurchase or securities lending agreements	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

In the case of resale agreements, IBRD receives collateral in the form of liquid securities and is permitted to repledge these securities. While these transactions are legally considered to be true purchases and sales, the securities received are not recorded on IBRD's Condensed Balance Sheet as the accounting criteria for treatment as a sale have not been met. As of March 31, 2020 and June 30, 2019, there were no securities purchased under resale agreements which had not settled as of these dates. For resale agreements, IBRD received securities with a fair value of \$391 million (\$168 million—June 30, 2019). As of March 31, 2020 and June 30, 2019 none of these securities had been transferred under repurchase or security lending agreements.

NOTE D—LOANS AND OTHER EXPOSURES

IBRD's loans and other exposures (together, "exposures") are generally made to, or guaranteed by, member countries of IBRD. In addition, IBRD may also make loans to the International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliated organization, without any guarantee. Other exposures include: Deferred Drawdown Options (DDOs), Irrevocable Commitments, Exposures to Member Countries' Derivatives, and Guarantees. As of March 31, 2020, all IBRD's loans were reported at amortized cost.

IBRD uses derivatives to manage the currency risk as well as the repricing risk between its loans and borrowings. For details regarding derivatives used in the loan portfolio, see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

As of March 31, 2020, only 0.2% of IBRD's loans were in nonaccrual status and were all related to one borrower. The total provision for losses on accrual and nonaccrual loans accounted for 0.8% of the total loan portfolio. Based on IBRD's internal credit quality indicators, the majority of loans outstanding are in the medium and high-risk classes.

Credit Quality of Sovereign Exposures

Based on an evaluation of IBRD's exposures, management has determined that IBRD has one portfolio segment – Sovereign Exposures. IBRD's loans constitute the majority of the Sovereign Exposures portfolio segment.

IBRD's country risk ratings are an assessment of its borrowers' ability and willingness to repay IBRD on time and in full. These ratings are internal credit quality indicators. Individual country risk ratings are derived on the basis of both quantitative and qualitative analyses. The components considered in the analysis can be grouped broadly into eight categories: political risk, external debt and liquidity, fiscal policy and public debt burden, balance of payment risks, economic structure and growth prospects, monetary and exchange rate policy, financial sector risks, and corporate sector debt and vulnerabilities. For the purpose of analyzing the risk characteristics of IBRD's exposures, these exposures are grouped into three classes in accordance with assigned borrower risk ratings, which relate to the likelihood of loss: Low, Medium and High-risk classes, as well as exposures in nonaccrual status. IBRD considers all exposures in nonaccrual status to be impaired.

IBRD's borrowers' country risk ratings are key determinants in the provision for losses. Country risk ratings are determined in review meetings that take place several times a year. All countries are reviewed at least once a year, or more frequently, if circumstances warrant, to determine the appropriate ratings. Due to the on-going coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, a review of the ratings of all borrowing member countries in the current portfolio was conducted and the risk ratings were changed or maintained depending on the extent of current credit vulnerabilities and the severity of the anticipated impact from COVID-19.

IBRD considers loans to be past due when a borrower fails to make payment on any principal, interest or other charges due to IBRD on the dates provided in the contractual loan agreement.

The following tables provide an aging analysis of the loans outstanding:

Table D1: Loan portfolio aging structure

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Days past due</i>	<i>As of March 31, 2020</i>							
	<i>Up to 45</i>	<i>46-60</i>	<i>61-90</i>	<i>91-180</i>	<i>Over 180</i>	<i>Total Past Due</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Total</i>
Risk Class								
Low	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,389	\$ 23,389
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,871	86,871
High	2	-	-	-	-	2	87,036	87,038
Loans in accrual status	2	-	-	-	-	2	197,296	197,298
Loans in nonaccrual status	-	-	-	-	432	432	-	432
Total	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 432	\$ 434	\$ 197,296	\$ 197,730

Table D1.1

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Days past due</i>	<i>As of June 30, 2019</i>							
	<i>Up to 45</i>	<i>46-60</i>	<i>61-90</i>	<i>91-180</i>	<i>Over 180</i>	<i>Total Past Due</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Total</i>
Risk Class								
Low	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,608	\$ 23,608
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,244	85,244
High	4	-	-	19	-	23	85,478	85,501
Loans in accrual status	4	-	-	19	-	23	194,330	194,353
Loans in nonaccrual status	-	-	-	-	434	434	-	434
Total	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19	\$ 434	\$ 457	\$ 194,330	\$ 194,787

Accumulated Provision for Losses on Loans and Other Exposures

Management determines the appropriate level of accumulated provisions for losses, which reflects the probable losses inherent in IBRD's exposures. Probable losses comprise estimates of potential losses arising from default and nonpayment of principal amounts due, as well as present value losses. Delays in receiving loan payments result in present value losses to IBRD since it does not charge fees or additional interest on any overdue interest or charges. These present value losses are equal to the difference between the present value of payments of interest and charges, made according to the related instrument's contractual terms and the present value of its expected future cash flows. It is IBRD's practice not to write off its loans. All contractual obligations associated with exposures in nonaccrual status have eventually been cleared, thereby allowing borrowers to eventually emerge from nonaccrual status. To date, no loans have been written off.

Changes to the Accumulated provision for losses on loans and other exposures are summarized below:

Table D2: Accumulated provisions

In millions of U.S. dollars

	March 31, 2020			June 30, 2019		
	Loans	Other ^a	Total	Loans	Other ^a	Total
Accumulated provision, beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 1,574	\$ 114	\$ 1,688	\$ 1,553	\$ 92	\$ 1,645
Provision - charge	77	2	79	28	22	50
Translation adjustment	(13)	(2)	(15)	(7)	(*)	(7)
Accumulated provision, end of the period/fiscal year	<u>\$ 1,638</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>	<u>\$ 1,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,574</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>	<u>\$ 1,688</u>
Composed of accumulated provision for losses on:						
Loans in accrual status	\$ 1,422			\$ 1,357		
Loans in nonaccrual status	216			217		
Total	<u>\$ 1,638</u>			<u>\$ 1,574</u>		
Loans, end of the period/fiscal year:						
Loans at amortized cost in accrual status	\$ 197,298			\$ 194,353		
Loans at amortized cost in nonaccrual status	432			434		
Total	<u>\$ 197,730</u>			<u>\$ 194,787</u>		

a. Provision does not include offset from recoverable asset received under the Exposure Exchange Agreements (EEAs) for guarantees received (for more details see Guarantees section).

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.

	Reported as Follows	
	Condensed Balance Sheet	Condensed Statement of Income
Accumulated Provision for Losses on:		
Loans	Accumulated provision for loan losses	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures
Other exposures (excluding exposures to member countries' derivatives)	Other liabilities	Provision for losses on loans and other exposures
Exposures to member countries' derivatives	Derivative assets, net	Unrealized mark-to-market gains/ (losses) on non-trading portfolios

Overdue Amounts

At March 31, 2020, there were no principal or interest amounts on loans in accrual status, which were overdue by more than three months. The following tables provide a summary of selected financial information related to loans in nonaccrual status:

Table D3: Loans in nonaccrual status

In millions of U.S. dollars

	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2019
Recorded investment in nonaccrual loans ^a	\$ 432	\$ 434
Accumulated provision for loan losses on nonaccrual loans	216	217
Average recorded investment in nonaccrual loans for the period/fiscal year	433	434
Overdue amounts of nonaccrual loans:	1,010	988
Principal	432	434
Interest and charges	578	554

a. A loan loss provision has been recorded against each of the loans in nonaccrual status.

Table D3.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Three Months Ended March 31,</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended March 31,</i>	
	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Interest revenue not recognized as a result of loans being in nonaccrual status	\$ 7	\$ 8	\$ 21	\$ 26

During the nine months ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, no loans were placed in nonaccrual status or restored to accrual status.

In addition, during the nine months ended March 31, 2020 less than \$1 million interest income was recognized on loans in nonaccrual status (Nil — March 31, 2019).

Information relating to the sole borrowing member with loans or guarantees in nonaccrual status is presented in the following table:

Table D3.2*In millions of U.S. dollars*

<i>Borrower</i>	<i>Principal Outstanding</i>	<i>Principal, Interest and Charges Overdue</i>	<i>Nonaccrual Since</i>
Zimbabwe	\$ 432	\$ 1,010	October 2000

Guarantees

Guarantees of \$7,090 million were outstanding as of March 31, 2020 (\$7,429 million—June 30, 2019). This amount represents the maximum potential amount of undiscounted future payments that IBRD could be required to make under these guarantees and is not included in the Condensed Balance Sheet. These guarantees have original maturities ranging between 5 and 20 years, and expire in decreasing amounts through 2039.

As of March 31, 2020, liabilities related to IBRD's obligations under guarantees of \$484 million (\$510 million—June 30, 2019), have been included in Other liabilities on the Condensed Balance Sheet. These amounts include the accumulated provision for guarantee losses of \$112 million (\$108 million—June 30, 2019).

During the nine months ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, no guarantees provided by IBRD were called.

Information on the location and amounts associated with the EEAs executed with Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) included in the Condensed Balance Sheet and Condensed Statement of Income is presented in the following table:

Table D4: Amounts associated with EEAs*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>March 31, 2020</i>			<i>June 30, 2019</i>			<i>Location on Condensed Balance Sheet</i>
	<i>Notional amount</i>	<i>(Stand ready obligation)</i>	<i>(Provision) Recoverable asset</i>	<i>Notional amount</i>	<i>(Stand ready obligation)</i>	<i>(Provision) Recoverable asset</i>	
		<i>Asset</i>	<i>asset</i>		<i>Asset</i>	<i>asset</i>	
Guarantees provided ^{a,b}	\$ 3,653	\$ (215)	\$ (42)	\$ 3,661	\$ (231)	\$ (35)	Other liabilities
Guarantees received ^c	(3,651)	215	32	(3,662)	231	33	Other assets
Net	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ (10)	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ (2)	

a. For the nine months ended March 31, 2020, provisions relating to Guarantees provided were \$7 million (Nil - nine months ended March 31, 2019).

b. Notional amount, Stand ready obligation and Provision for the guarantees provided are included in guarantees outstanding of \$7,090 million, obligations under guarantees of \$484 million and accumulated provision for guarantees losses of \$112 million, respectively (\$7,429 million, \$510 million and \$108 million, respectively—June 30, 2019).

c. For the nine months ended March 31, 2020, Other, net, line on the Condensed Statement of Income includes \$2 million reduction in Recoverable asset relating to Guarantees received (\$2 million—nine months ended March 31, 2019).

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.

Waivers of Loan Charges

IBRD provides waivers on eligible loans, which include a portion of interest on loans, a portion of the commitment charge on undisbursed balances and a portion of the front-end fee charged on all eligible loans. Waivers are approved annually by the Executive Directors of IBRD.

The reduction in net income resulting from waivers of loan charges is summarized below:

Table D5: Waivers of loan charges

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Three Months Ended March 31,</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended March 31,</i>	
	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Interest waivers	\$ 7	\$ 10	\$ 24	\$ 32
Commitment charge waivers	*	*	*	*
Front-end fee waivers	1	2	4	6
Total	\$ 8	\$ 12	\$ 28	\$ 38

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.

Segment Reporting

Based on an evaluation of IBRD's operations, management has determined that IBRD has only one reportable segment since financial results are reviewed, and resource allocation decisions are made, at the entity level.

Concentration risk

Loan revenue comprises interest, commitment fees, loan origination fees and prepayment premia, net of waivers. For the nine months ended March 31, 2020, one country contributed in excess of 10 percent of total loan revenue; this amounted to \$414 million.

Information about IBRD's loans outstanding and associated loan revenue by geographic region is presented in the following table:

Table D6: Loan revenue and associated outstanding loan balances

In millions of U.S. dollars

Region	<i>As of and for the nine months ended</i>			
	<i>March 31, 2020</i>		<i>March 31, 2019</i>	
	<i>Loans Outstanding</i>	<i>Loan Revenue^a</i>	<i>Loans Outstanding</i>	<i>Loan Revenue^a</i>
Africa	\$ 5,164	\$ 208	\$ 4,669	\$ 198
East Asia and Pacific	43,094	958	40,776	1,022
Europe and Central Asia	44,888	592	45,442	633
Latin America and the Caribbean	60,250	1,421	57,805	1,486
Middle East and North Africa	27,764	521	24,659	494
South Asia	16,570	363	15,067	370
Total	\$ 197,730	\$ 4,063	\$ 188,418	\$ 4,203

a. Does not include interest expenses, net of \$352 million from loan related derivatives (\$313 million—nine months ended March 31, 2019). Includes commitment charges of \$85 million (\$80 million—nine months ended March 31, 2019).

NOTE E—BORROWINGS

IBRD issues unsubordinated and unsecured fixed and variable rate debt in a variety of currencies. Some of these debt instruments are callable. Variable rates may be based on, for example, exchange rates, interest rates or equity indices.

Borrowings issued by IBRD are carried and reported at fair value. As of March 31, 2020, 98% of the instruments in the portfolio were classified as Level 2, in the fair value hierarchy.

IBRD uses derivative contracts to manage the currency risk as well as the repricing risk between its loans and borrowings. For details regarding the derivatives used in the borrowing portfolio, see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

Table E1: Borrowings after derivatives

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>March 31, 2020</i>	<i>June 30, 2019</i>
Borrowings ^a	\$ 230,977	\$ 230,180
Currency swaps, net	4,907	1,929
Interest rate swaps, net	(7,452)	(3,346)
Total	<u>\$ 228,432</u>	<u>\$ 228,763</u>

a. Includes \$580 million of unsettled borrowings, representing a non-cash financing activity, for which there is a related receivable included in Other assets on the Condensed Balance Sheet (\$431 million—June 30, 2019).

For the nine months ended March 31, 2020, Borrowing expenses, net on the Condensed Statement of Income of \$3,085 million (\$3,513 million—nine months ended March 31, 2019) include \$730 million of interest revenue, net related to derivatives associated with the Borrowing portfolio (\$356 million—nine months ended March 31, 2019).

NOTE F—DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

IBRD uses derivative instruments in its investment, loan and borrowing portfolios, and for asset/liability management purposes. It also offers derivative intermediation services to clients and, concurrently, enters into offsetting transactions with market counterparties.

The following table summarizes IBRD's use of derivatives in its various financial portfolios:

Portfolio	<i>Derivative instruments used</i>	<i>Purpose / Risk being managed</i>
Risk management purposes:		
Investments	Currency swaps, currency forward contracts, interest rate swaps, options, swaptions and futures contracts, To-Be-Announced (TBA) securities	Manage currency and interest rate risks in the portfolio
Loans	Currency swaps, and interest rate swaps	Manage currency risk as well as repricing risks between loans and borrowings
Borrowings	Currency swaps, and interest rate swaps	Manage currency risk as well as repricing risks between loans and borrowings
Other assets/liabilities	Currency swaps, and interest rate swaps	Manage currency risk and the duration of IBRD's equity
Other purposes:		
Client operations	Currency swaps, currency forward contracts, and interest rate swaps	Assist clients in managing risks

The derivatives in the related tables of Note F are presented on a net basis by instrument. A reconciliation to the Balance Sheet presentation is shown in table F1.

Offsetting assets and liabilities

IBRD enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) master netting agreements with substantially all of its derivative counterparties. These legally enforceable master netting agreements give IBRD the right to liquidate securities held as collateral and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty, in the event of default by the counterparty.

The following table summarizes information on derivative assets and liabilities (before and after netting adjustments) that are reflected on IBRD's Condensed Balance Sheet. Gross amounts in the tables represent the amounts receivable (payable) for instruments that are in a net asset (net liability) position. The effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements are applied on an aggregate basis to the total derivative asset and liability position. The net derivative asset positions have been further reduced by the cash and securities collateral received.

Table F1: Derivative assets and liabilities before and after netting adjustments

In millions of U.S. dollars

	As of March 31, 2020					
	Located on the Condensed Balance Sheet					
	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented
Interest rate swaps	\$ 27,054	\$ (13,878)	\$ 13,176	\$ 19,139	\$ (11,413)	\$ 7,726
Currency swaps ^a	55,860	(49,361)	6,499	81,438	(71,927)	9,511
Other ^b	20	(3)	17	11	(6)	5
Total	\$ 82,934	\$ (63,242)	\$ 19,692 ^d	\$ 100,588	\$ (83,346)	\$ 17,242 ^d
Less:						
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements			14,714 ^e			14,706 ^f
Cash collateral received ^c			976			
Net derivative position on the Condensed Balance Sheet			4,002			2,536
Less:						
Securities collateral received ^c			1,141			
Net derivative exposure after collateral			\$ 2,861			

a. Includes currency forward contracts and structured swaps.

b. These relate to swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts.

c. Does not include excess collateral received.

d. Total is based on amounts where derivatives have been netted by instrument.

e. Includes \$35 million Credit Value Adjustment (CVA).

f. Includes \$27 million Debit Value Adjustment (DVA).

Table F1.1

In millions of U.S. dollars

	As of June 30, 2019					
	Located on the Condensed Balance Sheet					
	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented
Interest rate swaps	\$ 24,072	\$ (16,907)	\$ 7,165	\$ 24,553	\$ (19,201)	\$ 5,352
Currency swaps ^a	49,988	(43,743)	6,245	96,086	(88,142)	7,944
Other ^b	2	(1)	1	8	(7)	1
Total	\$ 74,062	\$ (60,651)	\$ 13,411 ^d	\$ 120,647	\$ (107,350)	\$ 13,297^d
Less:						
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements			10,240 ^e			10,244 ^f
Cash collateral received ^c			331			
Net derivative position on the Balance Sheet			2,840			3,053
Less:						
Securities collateral received ^c			796			
Net derivative exposure after collateral			\$ 2,044			

a. Includes currency forward contracts and structured swaps.

b. These relate to swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts.

c. Does not include excess collateral received.

d. Total is based on amounts where derivatives have been netted by instrument.

e. Includes \$18 million CVA adjustment.

f. Includes \$22 million DVA adjustment.

The following table provides information about the notional amounts and credit risk exposures of IBRD's derivative instruments:

Table F2: Notional amounts and credit risk exposure of the derivative instruments

In millions of U.S. dollars

Type of contract	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2019
Investments-Trading		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional amount	\$ 13,957	\$ 8,996
Credit exposure	83	43
Currency swaps ^a		
Credit exposure	615	156
Other ^b		
Notional long position	703	679
Notional short position	189	38
Credit exposure	8	1
Loans		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional amount	31,182	23,144
Credit exposure	66	38
Currency swaps		
Credit exposure	1,455	768
Client operations		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional amount	18,266	20,520
Credit exposure	1,757	1,199
Currency swaps ^a		
Credit exposure	845	1,061
Borrowings		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional amount	240,932	250,004
Credit exposure	8,541	4,878
Currency swaps		
Credit exposure	3,584	4,260
Other asset/liability management derivatives		
Interest rate swaps		
Notional amount	146,975	151,713
Credit exposure	2,729	1,007
Currency swaps		
Credit exposure	-	-
Total credit exposure		
Interest rate swaps	13,176	7,165
Currency swaps ^a	6,499	6,245
Other	8	1
Total exposure	\$ 19,683	\$ 13,411

a. Includes currency forward contracts and/or structured swaps.

b. Includes swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts and TBAs. Exchange traded instruments are generally subject to daily margin requirements and are deemed to have no material credit risk. All swaptions, options and futures contracts are interest rate contracts.

IBRD is not required to post collateral under its derivative agreements as long as it maintains a triple-A credit rating. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk related contingent features that were in a liability position on March 31, 2020 was \$2,226 million (\$2,777 million—June 30, 2019). IBRD did not post any collateral with these counterparties due to its triple-A credit rating.

If the credit-risk related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered to the extent that IBRD would be required to post collateral on March 31, 2020, the amount of collateral that would need to be posted would be \$570 million (\$590 million—June 30, 2019). Subsequent triggers of contingent features would require posting of additional collateral, up to a maximum of \$2,226 million (\$2,777 million—June 30, 2019). In contrast, IBRD received collateral totaling \$2,305 million as of March 31, 2020 (\$1,316 million—June 30, 2019), in relation to swap transactions (see Note C—Investments).

The following table provides information on the location and amount of unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the non-trading derivatives and their location on the Condensed Statement of Income:

Table F3: Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading derivatives^a

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Reported as:</i>	<i>Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses)</i>			
		<i>Three Months Ended</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended</i>	
		<i>March 31,</i>		<i>March 31,</i>	
		<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Interest rate swaps	Unrealized mark-to-market	\$ 3,376	\$ 1,487	\$ 3,394	\$ 2,850
Currency swaps (including currency forward contracts and structured swaps)	gains (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net	490	477	452	436
Total		\$ 3,866	\$ 1,964	\$ 3,846	\$ 3,286

a. For disclosures about investment trading derivatives, see table F4.

All of the instruments in IBRD's investment portfolio are held for trading purposes. Within the investment portfolio, IBRD holds highly rated fixed income instruments, equity securities as well as derivatives. The trading portfolio is primarily held to ensure the availability of funds to meet future cash flow requirements and for liquidity management purposes.

The following table provides information on the location and amount of unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on the net Investment–Trading portfolio and their location on the Condensed Statement of Income:

Table F4: Unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on net investment-trading portfolio

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Condensed Statement of Income line</i>	<i>Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses)^a</i>			
	<i>Three Months Ended March 31,</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended March 31,</i>	
	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Type of instrument				
Fixed income (including associated derivatives)	\$ 4	\$ 106	\$ 123	\$ 337
Equity	(64)	24	(37)	5
Total	\$ (60)	\$ 130	\$ 86	\$ 342

a. Amounts associated with each type of instrument include gains and losses on both derivative and non-derivative instruments.

NOTE G—RETAINED EARNINGS, ALLOCATIONS AND TRANSFERS

IBRD makes net income allocation decisions on the basis of reported net income, adjusted to exclude unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on non-trading portfolios, net, restricted income and Board of Governors-approved and other transfers, and after considering the allocation to the pension reserve.

On August 8, 2019, IBRD's Executive Directors approved the following allocations relating to the net income earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019; an increase in General Reserve by \$831 million and an increase in the Pension Reserve by \$6 million.

On July 22, 2019, IBRD's Board of Governors approved a transfer of \$81 million from Surplus to the Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank. The transfer was made on July 31, 2019.

On October 1, 2019, IBRD's Board of Governors approved a transfer of \$45 million from Surplus to the IBRD Fund for Innovative Global Public Goods Solutions (GPG Fund). The transfer was made on October 21, 2019, resulting in a reduction in Surplus and an increase in Other reserves. These funds will be expensed, and Other reserves reduced, when utilized by the GPG fund. As of March 31, 2020, no funds have been utilized and therefore, no expense has been recognized in the Condensed Statement of Income.

On October 18, 2019, IBRD's Board of Governors approved a transfer to the International Development Association (IDA) of \$259 million and a transfer of \$100 million to Surplus out of the net income earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The transfer to IDA was made on October 29, 2019.

Retained earnings comprised the following components:

Table G1: Retained earnings composition

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>March 31, 2020</i>	<i>June 30, 2019</i>
Special reserve	\$ 293	\$ 293
General reserve	29,437	28,606
Pension reserve	793	787
Surplus	100	126
Cumulative fair value adjustments ^a	(2,165) ^b	(1,888) ^b
Unallocated net income	184	843
Restricted retained earnings	(5)	40
Other reserves ^c	14	-
Total	\$ 28,651	\$ 28,807

a. Unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses, net applicable to non-trading portfolios reported at fair value.

b. Includes cumulative effect of \$155 million related to the change in accounting principle from the adoption of ASU 2016-01 on instrument specific credit risk for fair value option elected liabilities (DVA), on July 1, 2018.

c. Comprised of non-functional currency translation gains/losses and the unutilized portion of the transfer to the GPG Fund.

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

IBRD, IFC and MIGA participate in the defined benefit Staff Retirement Plan (SRP), a Retired Staff Benefits Plan (RSBP) and PEBP that cover substantially all of their staff members.

All costs, assets and liabilities associated with these pension plans are allocated between IBRD, IFC and MIGA based upon their employees' respective participation in the plans. Costs allocated to IBRD are then shared between IBRD and IDA based on an agreed cost-sharing methodology.

The following table summarizes the benefit costs associated with the SRP, RSBP, and PEBP for IBRD and IDA.

Table H1: Pension plan benefit costs

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>				<i>Nine Months Ended</i>			
	<i>March 31, 2020</i>				<i>March 31, 2020</i>			
	<i>SRP</i>	<i>RSBP</i>	<i>PEBP</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SRP</i>	<i>RSBP</i>	<i>PEBP</i>	<i>Total</i>
Benefit Cost								
Service cost	\$ 137	\$ 35	\$ 25	\$ 197	\$ 410	\$ 107	\$ 73	\$ 590
Interest cost	173	30	17	220	516	89	53	658
Expected return on plan assets	(256)	(43)	-	(299)	(768)	(128)	-	(896)
Amortization of unrecognized prior service costs ^a	-	5	-	5	2	13	2	17
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial losses ^a	22	-	21	43	67	-	62	129
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 76	\$ 27	\$ 63	\$ 166	\$ 227	\$ 81	\$ 190	\$ 498
Of which:								
IBRD's share	\$ 34	\$ 13	\$ 28	\$ 75	\$ 102	\$ 37	\$ 85	\$ 224
IDA's share	\$ 42	\$ 14	\$ 35	\$ 91	\$ 125	\$ 44	\$ 105	\$ 274

a. Included in Amounts reclassified into net income in Note J—Comprehensive Income.

Table H1.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>				<i>Nine Months Ended</i>			
	<i>March 31, 2019</i>				<i>March 31, 2019</i>			
	<i>SRP</i>	<i>RSBP</i>	<i>PEBP</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SRP</i>	<i>RSBP</i>	<i>PEBP</i>	<i>Total</i>
Benefit Cost								
Service cost	\$ 118	\$ 31	\$ 21	\$ 170	\$ 353	\$ 93	\$ 64	\$ 510
Interest cost	183	30	18	231	549	90	54	693
Expected return on plan assets	(252)	(40)	-	(292)	(756)	(121)	-	(877)
Amortization of unrecognized prior service costs ^a	1	4	1	6	3	13	2	18
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial losses ^a	5	-	17	22	16	-	49	65
Net periodic pension cost	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 137</u>	<u>\$ 165</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>	<u>\$ 169</u>	<u>\$ 409</u>
Of which:								
IBRD's share	\$ 24	\$ 11	\$ 25	\$ 60	\$ 72	\$ 33	\$ 75	\$ 180
IDA's share	\$ 31	\$ 14	\$ 32	\$ 77	\$ 93	\$ 42	\$ 94	\$ 229

a. Included in amounts reclassified into net income in Note J—Comprehensive Income.

The components of net periodic pension cost, other than the service cost component, are included in the line item Pension in the Condensed Statement of Income. The following table provides the amounts of IBRD's pension service cost:

Table H2: Pension service cost*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>				<i>Nine Months Ended</i>			
	<i>March 31, 2020</i>				<i>March 31, 2020</i>			
	<i>SRP</i>	<i>RSBP</i>	<i>PEBP</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SRP</i>	<i>RSBP</i>	<i>PEBP</i>	<i>Total</i>
Service cost	\$ 137	\$ 35	\$ 25	\$ 197	\$ 410	\$ 107	\$ 73	\$ 590
Of which:								
IBRD's share ^a	\$ 61	\$ 16	\$ 11	\$ 88	\$ 184	\$ 48	\$ 33	\$ 265
IDA's share	76	19	14	109	226	59	40	325

a. Included in Administrative expenses in the Condensed Statement of Income.

Table H2.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Three Months Ended</i>				<i>Nine Months Ended</i>			
	<i>March 31, 2019</i>				<i>March 31, 2019</i>			
	<i>SRP</i>	<i>RSBP</i>	<i>PEBP</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SRP</i>	<i>RSBP</i>	<i>PEBP</i>	<i>Total</i>
Service cost	\$ 118	\$ 31	\$ 21	\$ 170	\$ 353	\$ 93	\$ 64	\$ 510
Of which:								
IBRD's share ^a	\$ 52	\$ 14	\$ 9	\$ 75	\$ 156	\$ 41	\$ 28	\$ 225
IDA's share	66	17	12	95	197	52	36	285

a. Included in Administrative expenses in the Condensed Statement of Income.

NOTE I—TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

IBRD transacts with affiliated organizations by providing loans, administrative and derivative intermediation services, as well as through its pension and other postretirement benefit plans.

In addition, IBRD provides transfers to IDA out of its net income, upon approval by the Board of Governors (see Note G—Retained Earnings, Allocations and Transfers).

IBRD had the following receivables from (payables to) its affiliated organizations:

Table 11: IBRD's receivables and payables with affiliated organizations

In millions of U.S. dollars

	March 31, 2020				June 30, 2019			
	IDA	IFC	MIGA	Total	IDA	IFC	MIGA	Total
Administrative Services	250	28	12	290	327	67	9	403
Derivative Transactions ^a								
Derivative assets, net	68	-	-	68	71	-	-	71
Derivative liabilities, net	(143)	-	-	(143)	(365)	-	-	(365)
Pension and Other								
Postretirement Benefits	(587)	(390)	(14)	(991)	(683)	(414)	(15)	(1,112)
Investments	-	(134)	-	(134)	-	(114)	-	(114)
	<u>\$ (412)</u>	<u>\$ (496)</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ (910)</u>	<u>\$ (650)</u>	<u>\$ (461)</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$ (1,117)</u>

a. Presented on a net basis by instrument. For details on derivative transactions relating to swap intermediation services provided by IBRD to IDA see Note F—Derivative Instruments.

The receivables from (payables to) these affiliated organizations are reported in the Condensed Balance Sheet as follows:

Receivables / Payables related to:	Reported as:
Loans	Loans outstanding
Receivable for administrative services ^a	Other assets
Receivables/payables for derivative transactions	Derivative assets/liabilities, net
Payable for pension and other postretirement benefits	Other liabilities

a. Includes amounts payable to IDA for its share of investments associated with PCRf. This payable is included in Other Liabilities on the Condensed Balance Sheet.

Loans and Other Exposures

IBRD has a Local Currency Loan Facility Agreement with IFC, which is capped at \$300 million. As of March 31, 2020 and June 30, 2019 there were no loans outstanding under this facility.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, IBRD entered into an exposure exchange agreement with MIGA under which IBRD and MIGA exchanged selected exposures, with each divesting exposure in countries where their lending capacities were limited, in return for exposure in countries where they had excess lending capacity. Under the agreement, IBRD and MIGA each had exchanged \$120 million of notional exposure as follows: MIGA assumed IBRD's loan principal and interest exposure in exchange for IBRD's assumption of principal and interest exposure of MIGA under its Non-Honoring of Sovereign Financial Obligation agreement. As of March 31, 2020, assets related to IBRD's right to be indemnified under this agreement amounted to \$1 million (\$2 million—June 30, 2019), while liabilities related to IBRD's obligation under this agreement amounted to \$1 million (\$2 million—June 30, 2019). These include an accumulated provision for guarantee losses of less than \$1 million (less than \$1 million—June 30, 2019).

Administrative Services

Expenses jointly incurred by IBRD and IDA are allocated based on an agreed cost-sharing methodology, and amounts are settled quarterly. For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2020, IBRD's administrative expenses are net of the share of expenses allocated to IDA of \$434 million and \$1,367 million, respectively (\$421 million and \$1,291 million, respectively—three and nine months ended March 31, 2019).

Revenue

Revenue jointly earned by IBRD and IDA is allocated based on an agreed revenue-sharing methodology. Amounts are settled quarterly. For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2020, IBRD's other revenue is net of revenue allocated to IDA of \$77 million and \$227 million (\$77 million and \$219 million—three and nine months ended March 31, 2019), respectively, and is included in Revenue from externally funded activities on the Condensed Statement of Income.

This revenue also includes revenue from contracts with clients as follows:

Table I2: Revenue from contracts with clients

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Three Months Ended March 31,</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended March 31,</i>		Description
	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	
Trust fund fees	\$ 13	\$ 17	\$ 60	\$ 68	Administrative and trustee services for trust funds RAS and asset management services
Other	44	38	111	73	
	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 171</u>	<u>\$ 141</u>	
Of which:					
IBRD's share	\$ 28	\$ 26	\$ 83	\$ 66	
IDA's share	29	29	88	75	

Each revenue stream represents compensation for services provided and the related revenue is recognized over time.

IBRD's rights to consideration are deemed unconditional and are classified as receivables. IBRD also has an obligation to provide certain services for which it has received consideration in advance. Such considerations are presented as contract liabilities and are subsequently recognized as revenue, when the related performance obligation is satisfied.

The following table shows IBRD's receivables and contract liabilities related to revenue from contracts with clients:

Table I3: Receivables and contract liabilities related to revenue from contract with clients

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>March 31, 2020</i>	<i>June 30, 2019</i>
Receivables	\$ 86	\$ 34
Contract liabilities	176	161

The amount of fee revenue associated with services provided to affiliated organizations is included in Revenue from externally funded activities on the Condensed Statement of Income, as follows:

Table I4: Fee revenue from affiliated organizations

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Three Months Ended March 31,</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended March 31,</i>	
	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Fees charged to IFC	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ 54	\$ 49
Fees charged to MIGA	2	1	4	3

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The payable to IDA represents IDA's net share of prepaid costs for pension and other postretirement benefit plans and PEBP assets. These will be realized over the life of the plan participants.

The payables to IFC and MIGA represent their respective share of PEBP assets. The PEBP assets are managed by IBRD and are part of the investment portfolio.

For Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits related disclosure see Note H—Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits.

Derivative Transactions

These relate to currency forward contracts entered into by IDA with IBRD acting as the intermediary with the market.

Investments

These relate to investments that IBRD has made on behalf of IFC, associated with the PCRF and are included in Investments-Trading on IBRD's Condensed Balance Sheet. The corresponding payable to IFC is included in Other liabilities on the IBRD's Condensed Balance Sheet. As a result, there is no impact on IBRD's investments net asset value from these transactions.

NOTE J—ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting equity that, under U.S. GAAP, are excluded from net income. Other comprehensive income (loss) comprises currency translation adjustments on functional currency, the cumulative effects of a change in accounting principle related to the implementation of guidance on FASB's derivatives and hedging and pension-related items. These items are presented in the Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The following tables present the changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (AOCL) balances:

Table J1: AOCL changes

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Nine Months Ended March 31, 2020</i>						
	<i>Balance, beginning of the fiscal year</i>	<i>Cumulative adjustment</i>	<i>Adjusted beginning balance</i>	<i>Changes in AOCL</i>	<i>Amounts reclassified into net income</i>	<i>Net Changes during the period</i>	<i>Balance, end of the period</i>
Cumulative Translation Adjustment DVA on Fair Value option elected liabilities	\$ (18)	\$ -	\$ (18)	\$ (270)	\$ -	\$ (270)	\$ (288)
Unrecognized Net Actuarial (Losses) Gains on Benefit Plans	705	-	705	1,557	(13)	1,544	2,249
Unrecognized Prior Service (Costs) Credits on Benefit Plans	(3,678)	-	(3,678)	-	129 ^a	129	(3,549)
Other	(112)	-	(112)	-	17 ^a	17	(95)
Other	(*)	-	-	-	*	*	*
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>\$ (3,103)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3,103)</u>	<u>\$ 1,287</u>	<u>\$ 133</u>	<u>\$ 1,420</u>	<u>\$ (1,683)</u>

a. See Note H—Pension and Other Post Retirement Benefits.

Table J1.1

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019</i>						
	<i>Balance, beginning of the fiscal year</i>	<i>Cumulative adjustment</i>	<i>Adjusted beginning balance</i>	<i>Changes in AOCL</i>	<i>Amounts reclassified into net income</i>	<i>Net Changes during the period</i>	<i>Balance, end of the period</i>
Cumulative Translation Adjustment DVA on Fair Value option elected liabilities	\$ 139	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ (242)	\$ -	\$ (242)	\$ (103)
Unrecognized Net Actuarial (Losses) Gains on Benefit Plans	-	155	155	396	4	400	555
Unrecognized Prior Service (Costs) Credits on Benefit Plans	(2,423)	-	(2,423)	-	65 ^a	65	(2,358)
Other	(136)	-	(136)	-	18 ^a	18	(118)
Other	(2)	-	(2)	-	1	1	(1)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>\$ (2,422)</u>	<u>\$ 155</u>	<u>\$ (2,267)</u>	<u>\$ 154</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>	<u>\$ 242</u>	<u>\$ (2,025)</u>

a. See Note H—Pension and Other Post Retirement Benefits.

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.

NOTE K—OTHER FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

As of March 31, 2020 and June 30, 2019, IBRD had no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Due from Banks

The carrying amount of unrestricted and restricted currencies is considered a reasonable estimate of the fair value of these positions.

Loans

There were no loans carried at fair value as of March 31, 2020 and June 30, 2019. IBRD's loans would be classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Summarized below are the techniques applied in determining the fair values of IBRD's financial instruments.

Investment securities

Investment securities are classified based on management's intention on the date of purchase, their nature, and IBRD's policies governing the level and use of such investments. As of March 31, 2020, all of the financial instruments in IBRD's investment portfolio were classified as trading. These securities are carried and reported at fair value, or at face value or NAV, which approximates fair value. Where available, quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of trading securities. Examples include most government and agency securities, mutual funds, futures contracts, exchange-traded equity securities and ABS and TBA securities.

For instruments for which market quotations are not available, fair values are determined using model-based valuation techniques, whether internally-generated or vendor-supplied, that include the standard discounted cash flow method using market observable inputs such as yield curves, credit spreads, and constant prepayment rates. Where applicable, unobservable inputs such as constant prepayment rates, probability of default and loss severity are used. Unless quoted prices are available, time deposits are reported at face value, which approximates fair value, as they are short term in nature.

Securities purchased under resale agreements, Securities sold under repurchase agreements, and Securities lent under securities lending agreements

These securities are of a short-term nature and reported at face value, which approximates fair value.

Discount notes and vanilla bonds

Discount notes and vanilla bonds are valued using the standard discounted cash flow method which relies on market observable inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, basis spreads and funding spreads. Where available, quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of short-term notes.

Structured bonds

Structured bonds issued by IBRD have coupon or repayment terms linked to the level or the performance of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity indices, catastrophic events or commodities. The fair value of the structured bonds is generally derived using the discounted cash flow method based on estimated future payoffs determined by applicable models and computation of embedded optionality such as caps, floors and calls. A wide range of industry standard models such as one factor Hull-White, LIBOR Market Model and Black-Scholes are used depending on the specific structure. These models incorporate market observable inputs, such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, basis spreads, funding spreads, interest rate volatilities, equity index volatilities and equity indices. Where applicable, the models also incorporate significant unobservable inputs such as correlations and long-dated interest rate volatilities. Generally, the movements in correlations are considered to be independent of movements in long-dated interest rate volatilities.

Derivative instruments

Derivative contracts include currency forward contracts, TBAs, swaptions, exchange traded options and futures contracts, currency swaps and interest rate swaps. Currency swaps and interest rate swaps are either plain vanilla or structured. Currency forward contracts and plain vanilla currency and interest rate swaps are valued using the standard discounted cash flow methods using market observable inputs such as yield curves, foreign exchange rates, basis spreads and funding spreads. For structured currency and interest rate swaps, which primarily consist of callable swaps linked to interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity indices, valuation models and inputs similar to the ones applicable to structured bonds valuation are used. Where applicable, the models also incorporate significant unobservable inputs such as correlations and long-dated interest rate volatilities.

Valuation adjustments on fair value option elected liabilities

The DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities is measured by revaluing each liability to determine the changes in fair value of that liability arising from changes in IBRD's cost of funding relative to LIBOR.

The table below presents IBRD's estimates of fair value of its financial assets and liabilities along with their respective carrying amounts:

Table K1: Fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>March 31, 2020</i>		<i>June 30, 2019</i>	
	<i>Carrying Value</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Carrying Value</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>
Assets				
Due from banks	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,579	\$ 895	\$ 895
Investments-Trading (including Securities purchased under resale agreements)	78,985	78,985	81,415	81,415
Net loans outstanding	195,630	201,173	192,752	197,367
Derivative assets, net	4,002	4,002	2,840	2,840
Liabilities				
Borrowings	230,977	230,984	230,180	230,188
Securities sold/lent under repurchase agreements/securities lending agreements and payable for cash collateral received	15	15	10	10
Derivative liabilities, net	2,536	2,536	3,053	3,053

The following tables present IBRD's fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Note that the fair value of alternative investments and certain equities is calculated using NAV. As a result, these amounts are included in the respective asset class totals and not in the fair value hierarchy, in accordance with the permitted practical expedient under U.S. GAAP.

Table K2: Fair value hierarchy of IBRD's assets and liabilities*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis</i>			
	<i>March 31, 2020</i>			
	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets:				
Investments-Trading				
Alternative investments ^a	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 566
ABS	-	2,974	-	2,974
Equity securities	239	-	-	603b
Government and agency obligations	23,790	21,009	-	44,799
Time deposits	1,602	28,054	-	29,656
Total Investments-Trading	\$ 25,631	\$ 52,037	\$ -	\$ 78,598
Securities purchased under resale agreements	\$ 52	335	\$ -	387
Derivative Assets				
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts ^c	\$ -	\$ 6,320	\$ 179	\$ 6,499
Interest rate swaps	-	13,015	161	13,176
Other ^d	10	7	-	17
	\$ 10	\$ 19,342	\$ 340	\$ 19,692
Less:				
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements ^e				14,714
Cash collateral received				976
Derivative Assets, net				\$ 4,002
Liabilities:				
Borrowings	\$ -	\$ 225,970	\$ 5,007	\$ 230,977
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under securities lending agreements ^f	-	8	-	8
Derivative Liabilities				
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts	-	9,153	358	9,511
Interest rate swaps	-	7,513	213	7,726
Other ^d	-	5	-	5
	\$ -	\$ 16,671	\$ 571	\$ 17,242
Less:				
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements ^g				14,706
Derivative Liabilities, net				\$ 2,536

a. Investments at NAV related to PEBP holdings, not included in the fair value hierarchy.

b. Includes \$364 million of commingled funds at NAV, related to PEBP holdings and not included in the fair value hierarchy.

c. Includes structured swaps.

d. These relate to swaptions, exchange traded options and future contracts and TBA securities.

e. Includes \$35 million CVA adjustment.

f. Excludes \$982 million relating to payable for cash collateral received.

g. Includes \$27 million DVA adjustment.

Table K2.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis</i>			
	<i>June 30, 2019</i>			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:				
Investments – Trading				
Alternative investments ^a	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 436
ABS	-	3,730	-	3,730
Equity securities	315	-	-	724 ^b
Government and agency obligations	24,022	13,257	-	37,279
Time deposits	<u>2,079</u>	<u>36,999</u>	-	<u>39,078</u>
Total Investments – Trading	\$ 26,416	\$ 53,986	\$ -	\$ 81,247
Securities purchased under resale agreements	\$ 10	158	\$ -	168
Derivative Assets				
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts ^c	\$ -	\$ 6,098	\$ 147	\$ 6,245
Interest rate swaps	-	7,037	128	7,165
Other ^d	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	\$ 1	\$ 13,135	\$ 275	\$ 13,411
Less:				
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements ^e				10,240
Cash collateral received				<u>331</u>
Derivative Asset, net				\$ 2,840
Liabilities:				
Borrowings	\$ -	\$ 225,239	\$ 4,941	\$ 230,180
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lent under securities lending agreements ^f	-	10	-	10
Derivative Liabilities				
Currency swaps and currency forward contracts	-	7,735	209	7,944
Interest rate swaps	-	5,104	248	5,352
Other ^d	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	\$ 1	\$ 12,839	\$ 457	\$ 13,297
Less:				
Amounts subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements ^g				10,244
Derivative Liabilities, net				\$ 3,053

a. Investments at NAV related to PEBP holdings, not included in the fair value hierarchy.

b. Includes \$409 million of commingled funds at NAV, related to PEBP holdings and not included in the fair value hierarchy.

c. Includes structured swaps.

d. These relate to swaptions, exchange traded options and future contracts and TBA securities.

e. Includes \$18 million CVA adjustment.

f. Excludes \$331 million relating to payable for cash collateral received.

g. Includes \$22 million DVA adjustment.

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.

IBRD's Level 3 borrowings primarily relate to structured bonds. The fair value of these bonds is estimated using discounted cash flow valuation models that incorporate model parameters, observable market inputs, and unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of structured bonds and swaps are correlations and long-dated interest rate volatilities. Generally, the movements in correlations are considered to be independent of the movements in long-dated interest rate volatilities.

Correlation is the statistical measurement of the relationship between two variables. For contracts where the holder benefits from the convergence of the underlying index prices (e.g. interest rates and foreign exchange rates), an increase in correlation generally results in an increase in the fair value of the instrument. The magnitude and direction of the fair value adjustment will depend on whether the holder is short or long the option.

Interest rate volatility is the extent to which the level of interest rates changes over time. For purchased options, an increase in volatility will generally result in an increase in the fair value. In general, the volatility used to price the option depends on the maturity of the underlying instrument and the option strike price. During the nine months ended March 31, 2020, and the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the interest rate volatilities for certain currencies were extrapolated for certain tenors and, thus, are considered an unobservable input.

In certain instances, particularly for instruments with coupon or repayment terms linked to catastrophic events, management relies on instrument valuations supplied by external pricing vendors.

The fair value of IBRD's Level 3 borrowings and derivatives is estimated using valuation models that incorporate model parameters, observable market inputs and unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of these derivatives are correlations and long dated interest rate volatilities.

The following table provides a summary of the valuation technique applied in determining fair values of these Level 3 instruments and quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs used. Level 3 instruments represent 2.2% of IBRD's borrowings.

Table K3: Level 3 Borrowings and derivatives valuation technique and quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs:

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Portfolio</i>	<i>Fair Value at March 31, 2020</i>	<i>Fair Value at June 30, 2019</i>	<i>Valuation Technique</i>	<i>Unobservable input</i>	<i>Range (average), March 31, 2020</i>	<i>Range (average), June 30, 2019</i>
Borrowings	\$5,007	\$4,941	Discounted Cash Flow	Correlations	-67% to 73% (8%)	-34% to 79% (11%)
				Interest rate volatilities	43% to 483% (327%)	23% to 94% (58%)
Derivatives	\$(231)	\$(182)	Discounted Cash Flow	Correlations	-67% to 73% (8%)	-34% to 79% (11%)
				Interest rate volatilities	43% to 483% (327%)	23% to 94% (58%)

The table below provides the details of all inter-level transfers. Transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 are due to changes in observable inputs.

Table K4: Borrowings and derivatives inter level transfers

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Three Months Ended March 31, 2020</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended March 31, 2020</i>	
	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
Borrowings				
Transfer into (out of)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 466	\$ (466)
Transfer (out of) into	-	-	(309)	309
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 157</u>	<u>\$ (157)</u>
Derivative assets, net				
Transfer into (out of)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ (26)
Transfer (out of) into	-	-	(1)	1
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>(25)</u>
Derivative liabilities, net				
Transfer (into) out of	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfer out of (into)	-	-	9	(9)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>(9)</u>
Total Derivative Transfers, net	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ (34)</u>

Table K4.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings				
Transfer into (out of)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfer (out of) into	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Derivative assets, net				
Transfer into (out of)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18	\$ (18)
Transfer (out of) into	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>(18)</u>
Derivative liabilities, net				
Transfer (into) out of	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (17)	\$ 17
Transfer out of (into)	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>17</u>
Total Derivative Transfers, net	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>

During the nine months ended March 31, 2020 and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy for IBRD's borrowings and derivatives.

The following table provides a summary of changes in the fair value of IBRD's Level 3 borrowings:

Table K5: Borrowing portfolio Level 3 changes*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2020				Nine Months Ended March 31, 2020				
	Borrowings	Derivatives			Borrowings	Derivatives			
		Currency Swaps	Interest Rate Swaps	Total		Currency Swaps	Interest Rate Swaps	Total	
Beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 5,127	\$ 11	\$ 13	\$ 24	\$ 4,941	\$ (62)	\$ (120)	\$ (182)	
Issuances	624	(5)	(66)	(71)	1,280	(9)	(79)	(88)	
Settlements	(340)	8	(15)	(7)	(863)	19	103	122	
Total realized/unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains in:									
Net income	(367)	(157)	17	(140)	(214)	(74)	45	(29)	
Other comprehensive income	(37)	(36)	(1)	(37)	20	(19)	(1)	(20)	
Transfers to/(from) Level 3, net	-	-	-	-	(157)	(34)	-	(34)	
End of the period	<u>\$ 5,007</u>	<u>\$ (179)</u>	<u>\$ (52)</u>	<u>\$ (231)</u>	<u>\$ 5,007</u>	<u>\$ (179)</u>	<u>\$ (52)</u>	<u>\$ (231)</u>	

Table K5.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Three Months Ended March 31, 2019</i>				<i>Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019</i>			
	<i>Borrowings</i>	<i>Derivatives</i>			<i>Borrowings</i>	<i>Derivatives</i>		
		<i>Currency Swaps</i>	<i>Interest Rate Swaps</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Currency Swaps</i>	<i>Interest Rate Swaps</i>	<i>Total</i>
Beginning of the fiscal year	\$ 4,432	\$ (146)	\$ (173)	\$ (319)	\$ 4,406	\$ (106)	\$ (198)	\$ (304)
Issuances	261	(5)	*	(5)	491	(5)	*	(5)
Settlements	(179)	90	(39)	51	(345)	96	(5)	91
Total realized/unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains in:								
Net income	98	(26)	75	49	87	(88)	66	(22)
Other comprehensive income	(27)	(15)	-	(15)	(54)	2	-	2
Transfers to/(from) Level 3, net	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
End of the period	<u>\$ 4,585</u>	<u>\$ (102)</u>	<u>\$ (137)</u>	<u>\$ (239)</u>	<u>\$ 4,585</u>	<u>\$ (102)</u>	<u>\$ (137)</u>	<u>\$ (239)</u>

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.

Information on the unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses included in the Condensed Statement of Income relating to IBRD's Level 3 borrowings still held at the reporting dates, as well as where those amounts are included in the Condensed Statement of Income, is presented in the following table:

Table K6: Unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses relating to IBRD's Level 3 borrowings and derivatives*In millions of U.S. dollars*

<i>Unrealized mark-to-market (losses) gains</i>	<i>Three Months Ended March 31,</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended March 31,</i>	
	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Reported as follows:				
Borrowings				
Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net	\$ 377	\$ 6	\$ 252	\$ 100
Derivatives				
Unrealized mark-to-market gains (losses) on non-trading portfolios, net	\$ (119)	\$ 93	\$ 38	\$ 13

Table K7: Borrowings fair value and contractual principal balance*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Principal Amount Due Upon Maturity</i>	<i>Difference</i>
March 31, 2020	\$ 230,977	\$ 229,656	\$ 1,321
June 30, 2019	\$ 230,180	\$ 232,597	\$ (2,417)

The following table provides information on the changes in fair value due to the change in IBRD's own credit risk for financial liabilities measured under the fair value option, included in the Condensed Statement of Other Comprehensive Income:

Table K8: Changes in fair value due to IBRD's own credit risk

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Unrealized mark-to-market gains/(losses) due to DVA on fair value option elected liabilities</i>	<i>Three Months Ended March 31, 2020</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended March 31, 2020</i>
DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities	\$ 1,714	\$ 1,557
Amounts reclassified to net income upon derecognition of a liability	(6)	(13)
Net change in DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities	<u>\$ 1,708</u>	<u>\$ 1,544</u>

Table K8.1

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>Unrealized mark-to-market gains/(losses) due to DVA on fair value option elected liabilities</i>	<i>Three Months Ended March 31, 2019</i>	<i>Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019</i>
DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities	\$ (97)	\$ 396
Amounts reclassified to net income upon derecognition of a liability	3	4
Net change in DVA on Fair Value Option Elected Liabilities	<u>\$ (94)</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>

* Indicates amount less than \$0.5 million.

The following table provides information on the cumulative changes in fair value due to the change in IBRD's own-credit risk for financial liabilities measured under the fair value option, as well as where those amounts are included in the Condensed Balance Sheet:

Table K9: Cumulative changes in fair value due to the change in IBRD's own-credit risk

In millions of U.S. dollars

<i>DVA on fair value option elected liabilities</i>	<i>March 31, 2020</i>	<i>June 30, 2019</i>
Reported as follows:		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ 2,249	\$ 705

Table K10: Unrealized mark-to-market gains or losses on investments-trading, and non-trading portfolios, net

In millions of U.S. dollars

	<i>Three Months Ended March 31, 2020</i>			<i>Nine Months Ended March 31, 2020</i>		
	<i>Realized gains (losses)</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts ^a</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses)</i>	<i>Realized gains (losses)</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts ^a</i>	<i>Unrealized gains (losses)</i>
Investments-Trading	\$ (3)	\$ (57)	\$ (60)	\$ 427	\$ (341)	\$ 86
Non trading portfolios, net						
Loan derivatives—Note F	(14)	(1,739)	(1,753)	(14)	(1,555)	(1,569)
Borrowings, including derivatives —Notes E and F	4	(319)	(315)	11	(254)	(243)
Other asset/liability management derivatives	-	1,313	1,313	-	1,108	1,108
Client operations derivatives	-	33	33	-	27	27
Total	<u>\$ (10)</u>	<u>\$ (712)</u>	<u>\$ (722)</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ (674)</u>	<u>\$ (677)</u>

Table K10.1*In millions of U.S. dollars*

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019			Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019		
	Realized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts ^a	Unrealized gains (losses)	Realized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains (losses) excluding realized amounts ^a	Unrealized gains (losses)
Investments-Trading	\$ 145	\$ (15)	\$ 130	\$ 940	\$ (598)	\$ 342
Non trading portfolios, net						
Loan derivatives—Note F	-	(531)	(531)	1	(763)	(762)
Borrowings, including derivatives —Notes E and F	1	42	43 ^b	4	131	135 ^b
Other asset/liability management derivatives	-	266	266	-	580	580
Client operations derivatives	-	(1)	(1)	-	12	12
Total	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (224)</u>	<u>\$ (223)</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ (40)</u>	<u>\$ (35)</u>

a. Adjusted to exclude amounts reclassified to realized gains (losses).

b. Includes unrealized mark-to-market gains of \$4,273 million and gains of \$4,280 million related to derivatives associated with borrowings for three and nine months ended March 31, 2020, respectively (unrealized mark-to-market gains of \$2,230 million and \$3,456 million—three and nine months ended March 31, 2019, respectively).

NOTE L—CONTINGENCIES

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, IBRD faces additional credit, market and operational risks. The duration of the COVID-19 pandemic is difficult to predict at this time, as are the extent and efficacy of economic interventions by governments and central banks. The length and severity of the pandemic and the related developments, as well as the impact on the financial results and position of IBRD in future periods cannot be reasonably estimated at this point in time and continues to evolve. IBRD continues to monitor the developments and to manage the risks associated with its various portfolios within existing financial policies and limits.

From time to time, IBRD may be named as a defendant or co-defendant in legal actions on different grounds in various jurisdictions. IBRD's management does not believe the outcome of any existing legal action, in which IBRD has been named as a defendant or co-defendant, as of and for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2020, will have a material adverse effect on IBRD's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

President and Board of Executive Directors
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed balance sheet of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("IBRD") as of March 31, 2020, and the related condensed statements of income and comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, and of changes in retained earnings and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 (the "interim financial information").

Management's Responsibility for the Interim Financial Information

IBRD's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the interim financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control sufficient to provide a reasonable basis for the preparation and fair presentation of interim financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct our reviews in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to reviews of interim financial information. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial information. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the interim financial information referred to above for it to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Condensed Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2019

We have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the balance sheet of IBRD as of June 30, 2019, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in retained earnings, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated August 8, 2019. In our opinion, the accompanying condensed balance sheet of IBRD as of June 30, 2019, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP".

May 13, 2020